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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 349

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13 October 1982

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON PALESTINIANS RAP ISRAEL FOR MASSACRE

OW221351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 21 September (XINHUA)--The Palestine information office in Washington today condemned Israel for "collaborating in the planning and implementation" of the recent massacre of Palestinians in Beirut and held the U.S. Government "legally and morally" responsible for the massacre.

Hasan Rahman, the office director, told a press conference that the office has "reliable information that Israeli officers directed this holocaust" and that "nobody can deny the direct responsibility of the Israeli Government" for the holocaust.

"The Israeli army transported the hit-men from the south of Lebanon into the refugee camps, supplied them with logistics and weapons and enough light during the night, in addition to bulldozers to carry out their crime," he said.

The U.S. Government "has legal and moral responsibility" for the atrocity, he said, because it "has committed itself from the very beginning to the safety and security of the Palestinian refugee camps" during the negotiations for the PLO departure from west Beirut. But it did not act when Israel went into west Beirut, and it accepted the Israeli explanation that the Israeli penetration into west Beirut was "limited and precautionary."

"The Israeli genocide of Palestinians is continuing unabated" in Israeli-occupied areas in Lebanon, he emphasized. He demanded that the U.S. Government "immediately stop all military as well as other forms of aid to Israel" and expressed his strong belief that the Palestinian people should be allowed to return to their homeland, and should be supported in the establishment of their own independent state.

The Israeli crime was also denounced at a meeting held here tonight by the American-Arab anti-discrimination committee.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AMERICAN PEOPLE PROTEST BEIRUT MASSACRE

OW261043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 25 September (XINHUA)--A mass demonstration was staged here this afternoon in protest against the Israeli massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

The demonstrators marched in the downtown area and passed by the White House, shouting slogans such as "Israeli out of Lebanon!" and "stop all U.S. aid to Israel!"

They denounced Israel and the United States for the recent massacre of Palestinians. Hisham Sharabi, professor of history at Georgetown University, said "Israel is directly responsible, and moral responsibility, at one remove, rests with the U.S. Government." [as received]

In New York, hundreds of demonstrators rallied at the Union Square today, carrying placards, banners and cartoons inscribed with slogans condemning Israel's policy of genocide and the Reagan administration's collaboration with the Zionists.

One leaflet distributed by the demonstrators reads, "after Israel's role in the massacre has been exposed, the United States continues to give Israel dollars 7 million a day in military and economic aid." It urges the Reagan administration to use the money "right here at home to put the more than 15 million unemployed back to work."

Memorial services for Palestinian victims have been held in more than 70 cities across the country. In Detroit, which has the largest population of Arab-Americans, thousands of Palestinian-Americans took to the streets last Monday to protest the massacre. American Jews have joined Palestinian-Americans and Lebanese-Americans in keeping vigils in front of the Israeli Embassy since the killings took place.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN SPECIAL SESSION CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'MASSACRE'

OW251047 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, 24 September (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly, at its resumed 7th emergency special session tonight, adopted a resolution condemning Israel for its "criminal massacre of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut."

The resolution urges the Security Council to investigate "the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible."

The resolution "decides to support fully the provisions of Security Council resolutions 508 and 509" in which the council demanded that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon; and that all parties to the conflict cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese Israeli border.

The resolution "demands that all member states and other parties observe strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries."

It "resolves that, in conformity with resolution 194 of the General Assembly and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they have been uprooted and displaced, and demands that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the present resolution."

It "urges the Security Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in resolutions 508 and 509 and the present resolution, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the charter of the United Nations."

It "calls upon all states and international agencies and organizations to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible to the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon."

The resolution decides to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the president of the latest regular session of the General Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from member states.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 147 in favour to 2 against (the United States and Israel) with none abstentions.

However, the United States voted for two points in the resolution that are the investigation of the massacre and respect for the sovereignty of Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON ANALYZED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 13, 1 Jul 82 pp 3-4

[Article by Lu Xi [7120 3356]: "What Are Israel's Intentions in Invading Lebanon?"]

[Text] On 4 June, Israel dispatched a large contingent of planes to bomb southern Lebanon and the country's capital Beirut with frenzy and at random. On the 6th, it again openly dispatched army, naval, and air force units to advance into Lebanon across the whole front. According to reports, by the 9th the forces it had launched into the campaign had already reached 85,000 men, occupied certain important outposts of the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon, and pushed northward to the outskirts of Beirut and became engaged in large-scale air warfare with the Syrian air force in the Bekaa Valley. On the 11th and 12th, Syria, Israel and the PLO announced in succession a ceasefire; but Israel repeatedly violated its promise and actually never stopped its military action; on the contrary, it pressed forward step by step and eventually surrounded Beirut. The situation in Lebanon remains very tense.

People notice that Israel chose to invade this time on the following occasion: the situation of the Iran-Iraq war was worsening precipitously; there was dissension among the ranks of the Arabs; and the fighting in the Malay Peninsula was attracting the world's attention. Taking advantage of this opportunity Israel started to fish in muddy water. The scale of this invasion far exceeded that of Israel's invasion into Lebanon in 1978; some have already called it "the 5th Middle East war." It is not hard to see that this represents an action undertaken by the Israeli expansionists after long, meticulous planning. What are the real intentions of the Begin government? At first glance, we may analyze them in the following aspects:

(1) Waving the banner of the so-called need to "ensure the security of the northern regions of Israel," it vainly attempts to destroy the PLO armed forces, get rid of the PLO bases in southern Lebanon, force the Syrian forces to withdraw from Lebanon, and thereby establish what is called an "expanded security zone."

At the end of last year, the Begin government put forward "Israel's strategy for the 1980's," whose core ingredients consist of two elements; one is to maintain Israel's absolute military superiority, and the second is to "extend the expanse of the expanded security frontier." According to its logic, whenever there is a question of what it deems to be its "security needs," a "decisive attack" can always be launched against any country "threatening" Israel. On the basis of this logic, the Begin government during the past year and more, apart from annexing Syria's Golan Heights, accelerating its pace in swallowing up the West Bank of the Jordan River, also attempted energetically to hurl blows against the PLO. Because southern Lebanon is where the principal bases of the PLO's armed forces are located, Israel has always taken as its strategic goal the attacking, weakening, and ultimate destruction of these bases. Despite the fact that in 1978 it had already established a "security zone" under the control of the rightwing forces of the Phalangists it fostered, it considers the region still strategically not "secure" enough and hence regards the existence of the PLO forces and Syria's 20,000-plus men stationed in Lebanon and missiles deployed in the Bekaa region as its main "threats" today. Israel's military and government leaders repeatedly declare that they cannot tolerate the continuation of this situation. As Lebanon's weekly ARAB NEWS has revealed, Israel attempts through its action this time to drive the PLO forces to the region south of Sidon (i. e., Sayda, Lebanon's third largest city, the location of the PLO's commanding center in southern Lebanon), to "separate" the PLO from the locally stationed Syrian forces, and take this opportunity at the same time to wipe out Syria's missile bases and establish a corridor jointly controlled by the rightwing forces of the Lebanese Phalangists and the (?Shi'ites). In reality, it vainly attempts to dismember Lebanon, change Lebanon's government and policy, and turn southern Lebanon into a "Phalangist State" under Israel's wings. After several days' intense fighting, Israel's military authorities declare that their basic goal has already been achieved. According to reports, the conditions for a ceasefire and withdrawal put forward by the Israeli side are: Lebanon no longer serves as a base for the PLO and undertakes to prevent the PLO forces from returning to southern Lebanon; the Syrian forces must withdraw from Lebanon; Syrian missiles must be withdrawn from the Bekaa Valley; etc. All this reveals beyond doubt Israel's aggressive intentions in undertaking military action this time and at the same time indicates how its appetite is becoming increasingly whetted.

(2) Sabotaging all progress toward peace apart from the Camp David agreement so that it can realize its dream of permanently occupying the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

Since its military withdrawal from Sinai, the Palestine question has even more saliently become the center of international attention. The 8-point proposal by Sadat and the fairly flexible attitudes toward the PLO adopted by the West European countries have made the Begin government increasingly apprehensive that the United States, under the pressure of the moderate Arab countries and these West European countries, might seek some other peace plan; that would be tantamount to "at least indirectly allowing the PLO to participate in the negotiations." Israel considers this to be

absolutely unacceptable and hence is very anxious to render its fatal political and military blows against the PLO. Israel's newly appointed administrator of the West Bank of the Jordan River (Meyerson) has nakedly declared: "Only after the PLO's principal forces are eliminated or seriously weakened can it be possible for us to carry out negotiations according to the Camp David agreement." Obviously, one of Israel's goals in launching its armed aggression this time is to attempt vainly to destroy the PLO's vital forces and achieve a fait accompli in order to force the Arab countries to accept the course of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy paved by Israel itself.

(3) Mitigating internal contradictions and shifting the domestic sight so that the Likud clique headed by Begin will have its way to victory in the next election well paved.

The Begin coalition government in power today is organized by the Likud clique in conjunction with other small parties after it won the general election in June last year by only a one-vote majority. During the past year it has continued to face challenges by the opposition parties, which have sponsored altogether seven no-confidence votes. On 19 May this year, the Israeli Knesset once again brought a no-confidence motion to vote; the results showed that, out of 120 seats, 57 voted for, and 58 voted against the motion; thus the Begin government once again fared through the crisis by merely a one-vote majority, and its status became even more precarious. Today, Israel's economy is turning from bad to worse; sentiments of dissatisfaction are increasing in all strata. External reports are of the opinion that Begin, in order not to let the fate of his government "always be tied to such an unreliable one-vote majority," may hold a general election ahead of time. It looks as though he is counting on provoking "a spirit of national unity" by this large-scale invasion into Lebanon in order to stabilize his ranks from within and thereby earn more votes for his Likud clique in the forthcoming election.

The barbaric act of large-scale invasion against Lebanon by Israel this time has provoked strong opposition on the part of the people of the world and unanimous condemnation by the international community. Although the Reagan administration of the United States also indicates its wishes for the two sides to cease fire, it at the same time has vetoed the Security Council's resolution to condemn Israel's refusal to withdraw its forces therefrom, and is not preparing to impose any measure of punishment on Israel. This further exposes the U. S. stand on instigating and siding with Israel. With such hints, people feel that Israel's act of aggression has been endorsed by the United States. Israel's sudden invasion has aggravated the difficult positions of the Arab countries and the PLO and rendered Lebanon's domestic situation more complicated. It can be foreseen that since the Israeli forces have already penetrated deep into Lebanon, they will not easily withdraw, just as in the case of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. A very sharp struggle will emerge in questions such as military withdrawal and others in the forthcoming negotiations. Therefore, the situation in the Middle East will become even more turbulent and restless.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARABS IN ISRAEL PROTEST W. BEIRUT 'MASSACRE'

OW230842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 September (XINHUA)--Arabs in the occupied West Bank and northern Israel held demonstrations in the past 3 days to protest the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut, according to reports reaching here.

In Nazareth, the main Arab centre in the Galilee, northern Israel, police yesterday opened fire to disperse Arabs who paraded with a black coffin and waved Palestinian flags and portraits of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, causing many injured. They also arrested scores of demonstrators. It was reported that a 14-year-old boy was in serious condition with a gunshot wound to the abdomen.

West Bank Palestinians also observed a strike yesterday. There were scattered rock-throwing incidents in Nablus. The Israeli military command said temporary curfews were placed on the Balata and Kalandia refugee camps.

Israel radio reported that four policemen were hurt and 34 demonstrators arrested in Jaffa. Schools and businesses were reported closed in Arab towns and most Arab workers stayed home and held mourning processions for the massacred refugees.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli writers, artists and army reservists demonstrated in front of the home of Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon on 21 September, demanding his resignation and that of Prime Minister Menahem Begin. "Begin and Sharon, get out of Lebanon!" they shouted.

"Peace now," an organization which rallied 70,000 Israelis for a protest against the invasion of Lebanon, is planning an even bigger demonstration next Saturday.

Israel's labour-led opposition, in a Parliament session yesterday, called for the appointment of a state commission to inquire into the Beirut massacre but the motion was defeated by 48 votes to 42.

After the voting, Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman resigned. On the same day, Menahem Milson, Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's handpicked head of the

Israeli civil administration in the occupied West Bank, also resigned over the refusal to conduct an investigation.

Earlier, state President Yitzhaq Navon, breaking out the traditionally political stance of his office, also called for an inquiry.

It was reported that Ari'el Sharon admitted at the parliament yesterday he authorized phalangist militia to enter the Palestinian refugee camps last week.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALIAN CP LEADER DEMANDS END TO TIES WITH ISRAEL

OW200804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, 19 September (XINHUA)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, today strongly denounced the Israeli atrocities in west Beirut and demanded once again that the Italian Government sever diplomatic relations with Israel.

Addressing the closing ceremony of the "L'unita" festival here, Berlinguer pointed out that Israeli invaders took the brutal and frenzied action under a carefully calculated plot. Israeli troops have occupied west Beirut by playing tricks which led to the withdrawal of the PLO and the multinational forces, he added.

Berlinguer said that only with the full support of the United States can Israel go so far as to commit such monstrous atrocities.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said today that the Israeli representative in Rome was summoned to the Italian Foreign Ministry yesterday evening to listen to Italy's protest against Israel's invasion of west Beirut and its bloody massacre.

Pietro Longo, secretary general of the social Democratic Party, said today he was "shocked and upset" by the massacre of Palestinian civilians in west Beirut by Israeli troops.

Flaminio Piccoli, general secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, also condemned Israelis for their grave crimes in Beirut.

On the same day, Italy's three major trade union federations, CGIL, CSIL and UIL expressed great indignation at the massacre.

They urged the Italian Government to recognize the PLO without further delay and the imposition of an arms embargo against Israel.

A demonstration was held in front of the Israeli Embassy here this afternoon.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN MEMBERS RAP ISRAEL FOR MASSACRE

OW251041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, 24 September (XINHUA)--Israel's bloody massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut enkindled flames of indignation and condemnation at the resumed seventh emergency special session of the UN General Assembly today.

Speaking as the chairman of the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, Massamba Sarre (Senegal) said that the tragic events in west Beirut were simply a new stage in Israel's campaign against the Palestinian people. The carnage was a violation of all treaties and opened a new chapter in the tragic situation in the Middle East, he said.

Zudhi al-Tarazi, observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, strongly condemned the genocide of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. He pointed out that the junta now in Tel Aviv was pursuing the policy to eliminate any and all vestiges of "Palestinianism," crush Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory and annihilate the representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO.

"We are determined to pursue our struggle, supported by the community of nations, until we return home to live in peace, to live in dignity, to exercise our rights, foremost amongst which is our right to self-determination and national independence," he declared.

Clovis Maksoud, observer from the League of Arab States, said that Israelis attempt to cover up the crime would not work. The massacre was a genocidal expression of a basically expansionist policy.

Speaking on behalf of the Islamic conference, Niger representative Ide Oumarou announced that the Islamic conference was committed to working at this session for the creation of an international committee to investigate the crimes so that they might be subjected to international justice and compensation might be exacted.

Speaking on behalf of the Asian group of states, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said that the United Nations had an obligation to protect the fundamental human rights of the Palestinians and to act firmly and decisively to ensure the safety of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

He went on to say that the central issue remained the fate of the Palestinian people and their exercise of the right of self-determination in their homeland. That could not be realized without Israeli withdrawal from the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Speaking in his capacity as president of the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr noted that the committee had issued a statement condemning this crime and calling for the immediate and full withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from west Beirut.

Representatives of Yugoslavia, Mexico and Cuba also condemned Israel and expressed their support for the Palestinian people in their fight for the right to self-determination.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAELIS PROTEST BEGIN STAND ON MASSACRE PROBE

OW241157 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 September (XINHUA)--Three thousand angry Israelis held a demonstration in Tel Aviv yesterday in protest against Begin's refusal to appoint an inquiry commission to look into last week's slaughter in Beirut, according to reports reaching here.

The demonstration was organized by the peace now movement, an organization which rallies 70,000 Israelis.

Lighting candles in memory of the Palestinian refugees massacred at the camps, the demonstrators marched from the center of the town until police stopped them just 150 yards from Begin's residence and chanted "Begin go home" and "Begin resign."

Two hundred scientists from the Weizmann Institute, Israel's leading scientific research center, sent a petition to Begin, calling for an inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, Israel radio reported.

Menahem Begin's refusal for an inquiry touched off demonstrations by Israeli Jews, Arabs and Palestinians across the country and in the occupied West Bank in the past few days and triggered resignations at the highest government levels.

Two of Begin's coalition partners, the National Religious Party (NRP) and the Tami Faciton, have insisted on a judicial and parliamentary inquiry, and said they would reconsider their coalition membership if no decision was reached in 2 weeks.

Education Minister Zvulun Hammer, a NRP leader, said the need for an investigation was "a moral matter of the highest order." He said he could not serve in a government that could not face up to an investigation of its own actions.

Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman and civil administrator of the occupied bank Menacem Milson, resigned on 22 September over Begin's refusal to appoint an inquiry commission.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ROUNDUP ON PHILIPPINE-U.S. TIES

HK241032 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 82 p 6

[News roundup by Wei Yuqin [7614 3768 3830]: "Philippine-U.S. Talks"]

[Text] The president of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, and Lady Marcos departed on a state visit to the United States on 15 September. This is Marcos's second visit to the United States since assuming the presidency 17 years ago. It is reported that in their talks, the leaders of the two countries discussed the defense and economic relations between the Philippines and the United States and other international problems of common interest regarding the situations in Kampuchea, the Middle East and the Asian-Pacific region.

The relationship between the Philippines and the United States is of long standing. After the Philippines declared independence, the United States continued to use its naval and air bases in the Philippines, stationing more than 15,000 military personnel there. The United States is the biggest trade partner of the Philippines. Last year's export to the United States accounted for 30.9 percent of the Philippine's total export, and import from the United States to the Philippines accounted for 22.9 percent of its total import. The investment by the United States is the greatest of all foreign investments in the Philippines.

There also are differences between the two countries. With regard to the use of the military bases, the Philippines demands a higher price from the United States, and views are divergent between them on the form of judicial powers on the bases. With regard to trade and investment, the United States demands that U.S. investors enjoy so-called "reciprocal rights," as the Philippine people do, but the Philippine authorities only promise to accord most-favored-nation status. The Philippines hopes that the United States will exempt more Philippine goods from taxation, give greater quotas for the import of Philippine ready-made clothes, gives preferential treatment to Philippine sugar in the U.S. market equal to that given to sugar imported from the Caribbean countries, and remove the restrictive measures imposed on Philippine goods. These differences to a certain degree adversely affect the relationship between the two countries.

The Soviet Union supports Vietnam in invading Kampuchea. Its naval and air forces are stationed in Cam Ranh Bay and other areas, posing a serious threat to the security of southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. To the United States, its Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines are its biggest military installations overseas and are of vital significance in its strategic position in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. In view of its own security and regional security, the Philippines suggests that the United States include the Pacific in its security plan. In addition, because the Philippines trusts the United States economically, the relationship between the two countries continues to develop.

This visit has produced some substantial results. It is reported that the governments of the two countries have agreed to meet in Manila in April 1983 to examine the 5-year agreement on the use of U.S. military bases. The two sides have also agreed to increase contacts between their defense ministers to study the problem of how the United States will help the Philippines modernize its armed forces. These periodic ministerial consultations on strategy will start in February 1983 when the Philippine defense minister visits the United States. With regard to economic matters, the two sides have decided to set up a special advisory group and officials from the finance ministries of both countries will meet every year to exchange views on financial and related problems of common concern. For this reason, U.S. financial officials will visit the Philippines in December this year. The two sides also reached a tariff agreement which was drafted in 1976 and was approved by the U.S. Senate in February 1981. They signed a civil aviation agreement, allowing their airline companies greater flexibility in the fixing of prices and in competition and permitting them to increase their number of flights. They also signed agreements on tourism and agriculture. The U.S. Department of State holds that the current visit is an important milestone in the relationship between the two countries.

CSO: 4005/22

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SICHUAN RADIO REPORTS KIM'S CHENGDU DEPARTURE

HK220951 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] After he successfully finished his visit to our province, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, great leader of the Korean people and the intimate friend of the Chinese people, left Chengdu by special train yesterday, accompanied by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at Chengdu to visit our province on 19 September, accompanied by Deng Xiaoping, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Committee and chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission.

Yesterday evening, the main streets that linked Jinniu guest house and the Chengdu railway station were brightly lit and beautifully decorated with colored banners. More than 100,000 people assembled by the sides of the streets. When Kim Il-song's car passed by, people gave a warm send-off with cheers and applause to respected President Kim Il-song. President Kim went from Jinniu guest house to the railway station accompanied by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Sichuan provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong. Among those who went to the station to warmly see him off were Lu Dadong, provincial CPC Committee second secretary and governor of Sichuan; You Taizhong, commander of Chengdu PLA units; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar of the units; Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Ren Baige, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; He Haoju, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor; Ding Changhe, vice governor; Mi Jianshu, Chengdu municipal CPC committee first secretary; (Hu Maozhou), Chengdu Municipal CPC committee secretary and mayor of Chengdu; and other provincial, municipal and Chengdu PLA units responsible comrades.

At the station platform, young pioneers presented flowers to President Kim Il-song. The people seeing off President Kim at the station were dressed in their holiday best. They beat drums and gongs and shouted "fairwell, farewell, a hearty farewell," while singing and dancing. President Kim Il-song time and again waved his hand to greet the crowd. The honored Korean guests who accompanied President Kim Il-song yesterday evening were O Chin-u, member of KWP political bureau standing committee and minister of the people's armed forces; Kim Yong-nam, member of KWP political bureau and secretary of KWP Central Com-

mittee; so Yun-sok, member of the KWP Political Bureau and responsible secretary of Pyongyang City KWP Committee; Ho Tam, candidate member of the KWP Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and other comrades. Chinese officials who attended Comrade Hu Yaobang and honored the Korean guests on their departure from Chengdu were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the CPC central secretariat and head of the CPC international liaison department; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sun Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; and other comrades. Chong Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, left by the same train.

CSO: 4005/22

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. STRATEGY REGARDING SOUTHERN AFRICA ANALYZED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 12, 6 Jun 82 pp 8-10

[Article by Wang Zhengxiang [37692973 4362]: "U.S. Strategy Toward Southern Africa"]

[Text] Point of Departure and Basis

During the year and more since it has been in office, the Reagan administration has launched quite intensive diplomatic activities around a series of current pressing problems in southern Africa, such as the independence of Namibia, the pressure to get Cuba to withdraw its troops from Angola, the policy of South Africa's white government, etc. Proceeding from the overall posture of contesting for hegemony over the entire world, the fact that the Reagan administration puts greater premium on the status and role of southern Africa than the Carter administration did is by no means accidental.

The Reagan administration holds that southern Africa is a "key area" of increasingly great significance to the United States and the West strategically, politically, and well as economically. First of all, the economic interests of the United States and the West are highly concentrated in the area. America's investment alone amounts to \$3 billion, with yearly trade volume estimated at more than \$6 billion. Second, deposited in this area are large amounts of strategic minerals vital to the economy and defense of the West; it is an important supply base for strategic raw materials to the United States, Western Europe and Japan. At present, the United States needs to import 24 important minerals, and among these seven of them from South Africa supply imports of from 9 to 91 percent of the country's total needs. The dependence of the countries of Western Europe and Japan on South African minerals is even greater. Third, southern Africa is situated at the junction of the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans; its geostrategic location is very important. At present, annually about 27,000 freighters pass from the Indian Ocean into the Atlantic via the Cape of Good Hope, carrying 80 percent of the oil imports and 70 percent of the mineral imports of the West.

The Reagan administration thinks that Soviet expansion toward southern Africa already constitutes a serious threat to the United States and the West. By means of military intervention, the Soviet Union has stationed in Angola on a long-range basis nearly 10,000 mercenary Cuban soldiers; it has signed "friendly

cooperation" treaties with some countries in this area in order to sell them weapons and equipment and to develop military relations; it has supported the opposition forces in Zimbabwe to stir up internal disturbances in the country; it has endeavored to manipulate some important black nationalist organizations in Namibia and South Africa in order to further play a hand in the struggles of the Namibian and South African blacks for national independence and liberation--all this also makes the United States feel it can never again "comfortably enjoy" its "broad interests" in southern Africa. Hence, the Reagan administration is eager to come up with a counter policy to prevent new expansion by the Soviet Union.

Viewed internally, southern Africa has many problems. Namibia has not yet achieved independence; the conflict between the guerrillas led by the South West African People's Organization and the South African troops has been expanding gradually; the civil war between the Angolan Government and antigovernment armed forces such as the "Angolan League" has never stopped; the African countries and South African blacks are strongly opposed to the South African whites' racist rule; all this has turned southern Africa into an "explosively complicated area." The continued turmoil and tension in the situation are not only unpropitious for the United States and the West in terms of maintaining their vested interests in this area but also in terms of providing beneficial conditions to the Soviet Union for its continued expansion. This is of course not something that the United States would like to see. Hence, the Reagan administration has repeatedly stressed that southern Africa is a "key area" where the United States must "face Soviet expansion squarely" and, for that reason, formulate an "overall strategy" for this area, namely, by actively playing a hand in southern African affairs, striving by means of "peaceful evolution" and "economic aid" to influence the situation in the area to develop in a direction advantageous to America, and, while squeezing out Soviet and Cuban military forces, at the same time further strengthening America's own role and influence.

Strategic Deployments

The Reagan administration contemplates realizing its strategy toward southern Africa from the following four aspects.

1. Solving the Namibian question of independence by negotiations and preventing the Soviet Union from making any inroad into Namibia. The Reagan administration thinks that this is the most urgent question the United States and other Western countries must solve in southern Africa by giving it top priority at present; if the finding of a solution in the Namibian question is delayed, war may escalate and the Soviet Union may seize this opportunity to achieve its goal of snatching South West Africa, with its rich mineral resources and important strategic position, to serve as its springboard for closing in on South Africa.

Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council passed in September 1978 provides that Namibia is first to hold general elections under UN supervision and then to let the elected National Assembly formulate its constitution. Because of South Africa's opposition, this resolution has not been carried out. After the Reagan administration came to office, it put forward the proposal for Namibia

to "formulate a constitution first, and then hold elections," but after it met strong opposition from the African countries, it further put forward a program for Namibia to realize its independence in three stages. First, all concerned parties should reach agreement on the constitutional convention and constitutional principles to be adopted by the independent Namibia. The constitution is to include a fundamental declaration that the interests of the whites, who make up a minority, will be protected; when the constitution is passed or amended, there must be the consent of a two-thirds majority. In the second stage, discussions should be held by the concerned parties on such concrete problems as the deployment of UN troops and where military forces of the two sides in the conflict are to be stationed or monitoring activities, etc. Finally, a timetable for Namibian independence should be established, and the general election under UN supervision should be carried out. According to reports, the concerned parties have already reached agreement on the constitutional principles at this point, and they are carrying out negotiations now over questions of the second stage.

2. Following both a soft and a hard line regarding Angola, doing its best to squeeze out Soviet and Cuban military forces in Angola, and bringing about a political solution to Angola's internal problems. After it took office, the Reagan administration immediately proceeded to negotiate with the Angolan Government; taking advantage of Angola's economic difficulties, it did its best to advise Angola to have the Cuban troops withdrawn and to achieve a political solution to Angola's internal problems. It indicated that, once these two problems are solved, the United States would establish formal diplomatic relations with Angola and guarantee to provide large sums of economic aid (in July last year, the Reagan administration already approved a loan of \$85 million to be extended to Angola by the Export-Import Bank). On the other hand, the United States emphasized that the "Angolan League" is a "legitimate political force" and that any political solution of Angola's problems must include the "Angolan League." The United States also openly supports the "Angolan League's" antigovernment guerrilla activities; recently, it again attempted to support the Angolan National Liberation Front led by Roberto in order to put pressure on the Angolan Government.

3. Fostering South Africa in order to have it play the role of an anti-Soviet fortress in southern Africa. Ignoring the nationalist feelings of the vast ranks of people of Africa, the Reagan administration stresses that South Africa is the "core" of America's policy regarding the area of southern Africa, America's most important "ally" in that area, and the "defender" of Western interests. For this reason, time and again it has made the point that it must have "full and overall" cooperation with South Africa and that it disagrees with the approach adopted by the Carter administration in putting pressure on South Africa. But the Reagan administration is of the opinion that in the present circumstances South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and continued application of the open apartheid policy is not in the interest of the U.S. promotion of its anti-Soviet strategy; hence, it is endeavoring to persuade South Africa to make certain "concessions" during the negotiations over the solution to Namibia's independence, and it also wants South Africa to carry out certain political reforms internally. As a quid pro quo, the United States promises to develop friendly relations with South Africa, to provide it with

political, economic and military support (such as the restoration of the exchange of military attaches and establishment of consular relations, restoration of intelligence exchange, supply of advanced technical equipment and nuclear fuel, expansion of trade and increase in investment, etc), and to help it get rid of its isolated stance in the international arena. Reagan invited South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha to visit the United States and removed the restriction against the entry of South African military personnel as well as the restriction against exporting police and military electronic equipment; these were all steps taken to ensure that South Africa would play its important role in this area.

4. Promoting regional economic development and cooperation so that, beginning with economics, a relationship of regional cooperation between black and white nations in southern Africa beneficial to the West would take shape. The Reagan administration holds that, for African countries, including the southern African countries, the worsening of the economic situation is a very important reason leading to instability in the political situation and providing the Soviet Union with an opportunity. At present, the southern African countries, in order to overcome their economic difficulties, all indicate their wishes to improve economic relations with the West; for historical reasons, the economic relations, communication and transportation, etc, between South African and other countries of southern Africa have forged an interdependent "network system" which exists nowhere else. The United States is doing its best to take advantage of such new and old conditions in order to "concentrate on using America's capital, technology and aid" in order to propel the development of economic relations in a direction beneficial to the United States. In order to gradually realize this goal, the Reagan administration, apart from working on South Africa, has also adopted a series of measures aimed at the frontline states: First, selectively providing large sums of aid to the frontline states that are somewhat influential; for instance, last April the Reagan administration approved the proposal to provide \$225 million in aid to Zimbabwe within 3 years. Second, uniting with allies in Western Europe, especially Portugal, in order to give scope to their traditional influence in southern Africa and have them provide aid to Angola, Mozambique, etc, so that they can "get rid of Soviet influence." As a result, Portugal's President Eanes took his first trip at the end of last year to three countries in southern Africa--Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique. Since March of this year, Portugal's president, premier, and foreign minister have also respectively visited Angola and Mozambique. Third, preparing to further expand trade with southern Africa, increase private investment, and provide aid to the "Coordination Council for Southern African Development." Fourth, the Reagan administration also asked the South African white regime to sign a treaty of mutual nonaggression with the frontline states in southern Africa.

Prospects and Problems

Viewed from southern Africa's overall situation, the propitious conditions for the Reagan administration to promote its strategy are: The Soviet Union's attempt to develop relations with Zimbabwe has not been successful, and it has further assumed such heavy burdens as Afghanistan, Vietnam and Poland; hence, in trying to exercise its military and economic prowess in this area, it often

finds its ability unequal to its ambition and too many things for it to handle simultaneously. The frontline states are anxious to have Namibia's independence realized as soon as possible and also to obtain large sums of economic aid from Western countries such as the United States and others. The countries of Western Europe and the United States are still basically unable to coordinate their efforts and take common action in this area. While South Africa by no means follows the orders of the Reagan administration, because it craves American support, it is able to a certain extent to coordinate with America's diplomatic activities. However, there are also many factors disadvantageous to the United States, and the principal difficulties lie in the following:

1. The Soviet Union is doing its best to frustrate the Reagan administration's policy regarding southern Africa. Southern Africa is one of the important areas long coveted by the Soviet Union; even in the present situation in which it finds its ability unequal to its ambition, it still intends to do its best to compete with the United States. On the one hand, it criticizes the Reagan administration's southern African policy as aiming at "reviving the Cold war," "establishing political and military hegemony," "plundering resources," "maintaining the current colonial system" in Namibia, etc, so as to do its best to drive a wedge in the relations between African countries and the United States; on the other hand, surrounding the American demand for Angola to have the Cuban troops withdrawn it makes a great issue and does all it can to defend the Cuban soldiers stationed there, accusing the United States of "turning things upside down" in demanding the withdrawal of the Cuban troops as a precondition before Namibia's independence, etc. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union also puts up increased military aid as bait and does its best to rope in the nationalist groups and the frontline states.

2. The frontline states resent very much the U.S. support for South Africa. The frontline states have always taken the South African white regime as their number one enemy; they protest against America's siding with South Africa as making it impossible for the southern African question to get a fair and reasonable solution and subjecting the interests of African countries to damage. They demand that the question of Namibia's independence be solved through unsupervised elections on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council and oppose America's modification and deviation from this resolution; as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, the position of SWAPO brooks no revision; if a solution formula acceptable to the international community cannot be reached through negotiations on the question of Namibia's independence, then they will continue to support SWAPO in launching their armed struggles. They are also opposed to America's support for the "Angolan League" and its intervention in the internal affairs of Angola.

3. The countries of Western Europe are more interested in protecting their respective spheres of influence. These countries pay greater attention than the United States to developing relations with the independent countries of Africa; they object to America's channeling its relations with Africa entirely into the strategic course of the Soviet-American struggle for hegemony. They are reserved about the Reagan Administration's open support for the notorious South African white regime, afraid that this will offend most independent countries in Africa; they advocate open condemnation of South Africa's raids into

the frontline states, suggesting that the United States put pressure on South Africa so as to help Namibia realize its independence as early as possible; they regard Angola as an independent sovereign state and object to America's interference in Angola's internal affairs. In terms of long-range considerations, Western Europe hopes that the southern African countries will cast off their dependence upon the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and escape control by the United States, on the other hand, but will strengthen their cooperation with Western Europe so that they can bring into play their own traditional influence.

4. South Africa also has differences with the United States; in negotiation over the question of Namibia's independence, it has done all it could to stall for time so as to bring about a political and military situation beneficial to its puppet organization, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party, and disadvantageous to SWAPO. Although South Africa has already indicated its acceptance of the constitutional formulation program proposed by the United States, it continues to create obstacles with respect to the question of elections; whenever it considers an agreement still somewhat unfavorable, it can always raise new issues. While on the question of reforming South Africa's internal politics, the Botha regime also intends to carry out some minor modifications of the apartheid policy as long as they do not touch the fundamental interests of white rule, it by no means wishes to touch the fundamental system of racist rule. On the question of South Africa's relations with the frontline states, South Africa follows a policy of continued invasions militarily, continued subversion politically, and continued exertion of pressure economically; it is doing its best to upset the neighboring countries' stability in order to put itself in an advantageous position.

To sum up, in its attempt to promote its southern African strategy, the Reagan Administration is liable to face myriad difficulties; as long as it does not change its stance of siding with South Africa and promoting its hegemony, it will be very difficult for the Reagan administration to improve its relations with the independent countries of Africa or to solve the regional conflicts in southern Africa in a reasonable way; and, thus, as a result, it will also be impossible to cut off the channels of the Soviet Union's continued infiltration and expansion. It can well be expected that the situation in southern Africa will remain turbulent and that the overt and covert struggles between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, will not slacken, but those who are going to determine the future of southern Africa will ultimately be the people of southern Africa who stick to their anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, antihegemonist, and antiracist struggles.

9255

CSO: 4005/1115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS EMBARGO OF SOUTH AFRICA DEMANDED AT UNSC

OW240206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, 23 September (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council today heard strong demands for strict enforcement of arms embargo against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The demands were made when the council continued its consideration of a report by a council committee on ways of making more effective the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Speaking for the African group, Ghanaian representative J.V. Gbeho said that unless the council strengthened and implemented its embargo against the racist regime of South Africa, a bloody war would be inevitable, with devastating consequences for Africa.

Yusuff Maitama-sule (Nigeria), chairman of the special committee against apartheid, said that the special committee had expressed grave concern on several occasions that Security Council resolution 418 on the arms embargo against South Africa in 1977 was not being fully and effectively implemented by certain states. "As a result of the negative attitude of the three Western permanent members, the monitoring of the arms embargo has been paralysed," he noted.

Chinese representative Ling Qing said that China is in favor of sanctions and the strict enforcement of arms embargo against South Africa. He pointed out that "in order to protect their vested interests, certain Western countries, especially a superpower, have regrettably supported or connived with the South African regime in many respects and directly or indirectly provided it with military equipment, material and know-how and even extended collaboration in nuclear field. All this has made it difficult to implement resolution 418 effectively and only served to increase the audacity and truculence of the South African regime."

Algerian representative Mohamed Sahnoun said that the Security Council should fully assume its responsibility and display its willingness and ability to implement its own resolution on the arms embargo against South Africa.

Jordanian representative Hazim Nusaybah stressed the need for enforcing the arms embargo against South Africa as soon as possible.

The date for the council's next meeting on the item will be fixed in consultations among the members.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE CABINET APPROVES DEFENSE WHITE PAPER

OW161948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 September (XINHUA)--The white paper on defence for 1982 was approved at a cabinet meeting on 14 September.

The white paper puts Japan's defence expenditure this year at 2586.1 billion yen (about dlrs 9.6 billion), an increase of 7.6 percent over that of last year.

The annual white paper is composed of three sections, namely, "the world's military situation," "defence policy" and "the present conditions and subjects of defence."

In its assessment of the present world situation, the white paper says: "The United States and the Soviet Union, both of whom possess the absolute military superiority, form the center of contention between the eastern and western blocs." The situation in the Middle East, Africa and southeast Asia is "most unstable and turbulent," says the paper. "The latent menace of Japan's security coming from the Soviet Union is looming large," the white paper stresses.

Japan's defence policy is described in the document as being built on the principles of securing a peaceful international environment "through diplomatic efforts and economic cooperations," "maintaining a proper defence capability" and "adhering to the Japan-U.S. security system."

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening Japan's anti-submarine and air defence capabilities, the white paper demands the government take effective steps to develop enterprises related to national defence.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFLICT IN CENTRAL AMERICA SPOTLIGHTED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 12, 6 Jun 82 pp 3-4

[Article by Zhang Xinsheng [1728 2450 3932] and Yi Ding [0001 0002]:
"War Flames Flickering All Over Central America"]

[Text] Not a few countries in Central America have a common characteristic, that is, in recent years their armed struggles of a mass nature have all undergone some new development; among these the most salient is the case of El Salvador. On 28 March this year the Salvadoran government, in order to create the false image of "reconciliation," held under U.S. support, despite repeated expressions of opposition by the guerrillas, a so-called election for the constitutional convention. Afterwards, the constitutional convention elected on 2 May non-partisan personality Alvana Magana as provisional president and another three vice presidents who belong respectively to three political parties that occupy a relatively large number of seats in the constitutional convention. It was said that this kind of arrangement was beneficial to domestic "stability." But, around the time of the election, the guns inside El Salvador never stopped firing; upon the new government's accession to office, it had recently to declare the resumption of marshal law throughout the country because guerrilla activities had increased, not decreased.

Not only was this the case in El Salvador, but recently guerillas in Guatemala, Honduras, etc., have also become active on occasion; and even from Costa Rica, which has been relatively stable, has come the news of activity by small bands of guerrillas.

The basic reason for the increasing development of armed struggle in Central America is the ruling classes' cruel exploitation and suppression of the people that force the people to rise in resistance. According to available statistics, the unemployed and semi-unemployed population make up 50 percent of the labor force in El Salvador; the military government has since its accession to office slaughtered more than 30,000 people. In Guatemala, more than 10,000 people were slaughtered by government troops in 1981 alone. The situation in some other Central American countries is similar to this. The radicalization of social contradictions in these countries has made more and more people sympathize with, and join, the guerrillas.

At present, the development of the armed struggle in these countries shows the following new characteristics:

One is their gradual steps to realize unity. In the 1960's, factions of guerrillas in the countries multiplied and each went its own way, or they sometimes even belabored each other. Because of their dispersion and isolation, their struggles continued to suffer setbacks. During the past few years, these factions of guerrillas have through repeated consultations begun to abandon their past grudges and preliminarily organize themselves into a force under unified command. According to reports, El Salvador's five guerrilla bands succeeded in establishing their unified "Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front" in 1980.

Last year, Guatemala's four guerrilla bands organized themselves into a "National Revolutionary Alliance," and Honduras' three guerrilla bands also organized a "National Guidance Council for Armed Struggle." Through such unity, they have strengthened their coordinated warfare and increased their power.

A second is their establishment of bases in the countryside. In the past, guerrillas of these countries were influenced by Cuba's so-called "guerrilla-centerism" and refused to establish any bases; they mainly sought to stage terrorist activities in the cities, and they attacked the national bourgeoisie as if it, too, was an important enemy. In recent years, guerrillas of these countries have summed up their experiences and placed emphasis on establishing relatively stable "protected areas" and "bases," and they also linked the urban struggle to the countryside struggle. It is said that the Salvadoran guerrillas have already set up four bases and gained control over one-third of the country's areas, and also are carrying out social reform and land reform in these areas; members of these guerrilla bands have increased from the 3 to 4,000 last year to 6 to 7,000 today, along with more than 20,000 militia. The establishment of these guerrilla bases also prompted urban struggle; youth, workers, and women's organizations and other trades and professions have in turn established "political front organizations." Guatemalan guerrillas have established 8 bases across the country; their personnel increased from more than 2,000 last year to more than 4,000 this year. Because more than half of the country's population are Indians, they have penetratingly launched their work on areas where the Indians live in compact communities; according to reports, they have already established some battalions composed entirely of Indians.

A third is the establishment of a domestic and an international united front. Salvadoran guerrillas have already set up, together with the "Revolutionary Democratic Front" organized by other political forces, a united front, plus "political, diplomatic councils," to dispatch 28 regular legations to various countries. Guatemala and Honduras have also organized their respective "patriotic unity council" and "patriotic front." Also according to reports, coordinated actions have also been strengthened between guerrillas of these countries, and in respect to the training of personnel, transportation of weapons, and exchange of intelligence they also help each other; some of them have already merged.

While the Central American people's armed struggle has undergone new development, there still exist not a few difficulties and disadvantageous conditions. First of all, the ruling cliques of military dictatorship in these countries are attempting to use alternately the dual approaches of military suppression and political deception to cope with the guerrillas. They are getting tremendous aid from the United States. Especially in El Salvador, where the strength of the guerrillas is more powerful, American weapons have been sent to the government without interruption. Compared to government troops, the strength of the guerrillas in Guatemala and Honduras is still rather weak. Secondly, the unity of the guerrillas of these countries is still not quite consolidated; differences still exist among various factions. Also, because the Soviet Union has been playing a hand via Cuba in the ranks of the guerrillas of these countries in an attempt to foster pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban forces and to energetically channel the armed struggle of these guerrillas into the strategic course of Soviet hegemonism, the situation has been rendered even more complicated. Among the various guerrilla bands there exist also "social democratic" and "nationalist" forces who wish to "follow a third road"; this part of the forces mostly have a middle-class background and have received Western education; they are unwilling to be "constrained by ideology" and they have contradictions with the pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban forces. Besides, questions of insufficient experience, lack of rear service support, and not broad enough a mass base still remain with the guerrillas of these countries. Hence, in order to win ultimate victory they still need to go through long, tortuous struggles.

9255

CSO: 4005/1117

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VISIT OF CHINESE JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION TO DPRK

OW210819 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 82

[From the "International Current Events" program: Report by Zuo Moye, head of a Chinese journalists' delegation, on his impressions of DPRK: "Beautiful Country, Great People"]

[Excerpts] One month ago, at the invitation of our allied Korean reporters, our Chinese journalists' delegation made a visit to the DPRK. The delegation was received with warm friendship. It toured many places, saw the DPRK's achievements in socialist construction, enjoyed the picturesque land scape and gained a great deal of knowledge. The 2-week visit and Tou left us with beautiful and unforgettable impressions. Our most prominent impression was the green color we saw everywhere; we saw neither bald mountain nor barren land in the countryside or in the cities. The greenery, sanitation and health work was well done.

As a result of hard work and excellent efforts, under the leadership of the KWP and their great leader President Kim Il-song, the diligent and intelligent people of the DPRK have not only scored gratifying achievements on the agricultural, industrial and other fronts in the course of implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defense but have deepened the three major revolutions in ideology, technology and culture.

China and Korea are two fraternal neighbors, linked by mountains and waters. Over the past decades, the Chinese and Korean peoples have cemented a great friendship and a militant unity with blood. In the revolutionary struggle and war-ridden years, the Korean people have shed blood on the soil of China and the Chinese people have also shed blood on the soil of Korea.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the hosts, our delegation visited the site of armistice talks and the Korean people's army sentry post at Panmunjom and observed the 240-kilometer-long reinforced-concrete wall located in the U.S. and South Korean area on the south side of the military demarcation line. A Korean comrade major told us that this people's army sentry post is what people call (?nameless hill), not far away to the left is (?hero's hill) and to the right is (?battalion commander's hill). He said that, in the past, the Chinese people's volunteers, fearing no bloodshed and fighting heroically, stood stalwartly and successfully defended these hills. Everyone recalled the past deeds

of the Chinese and Korean peoples in carrying out the war against U.S. aggression and winning a joint victory.

As early as several years ago, President Kim Il-song put forward a call for an independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland. Today, under the leadership of the KWP and President Kim Il-song, the Korean people are creating a new pace for the 1980's in building their own country at a major climax of Chollima, and they are struggling for an independent and peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Both the Chinese and the Korean peoples need a peaceful international environment to build their socialist countries. The turbulent and tense international situation demands that we continually strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Comrade Kim Il-song once said that the Korean and Chinese parties, governments and peoples have always shared weal and woe, life and death and destiny and fate, and that, when the situation required it, they offered everything and supported and appealed to each other, without reservation. Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the relationship between our two countries is one between lips and teeth, sharing the same ship in wind and storm; that in our road of advance, we shall still encounter wind and storm, and that, as there are people in the world who are vainly attempting to interfere with the independent principles of our two countries and our efforts to reunify our motherlands, we should continue to share the same boat in wind and storm.

We are glad to note that, as a result of the great importance attached to each other by the two parties and the leaders of the two countries and their continuous cultivation, the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean parties and their countries today are stronger and more developed than ever before. In future, the people of our country will, as in the past, closely cooperate with the Korean people, mutually support each other, coordinate and advance together in our respective struggles for socialist construction and national reunification and in our struggle to unite with the third world in opposing imperialism and hegemonism and in defending world peace.

CSO: 4005/22

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BREZHNEV COMMENTS ON PRO-USSR TIES IN BAKU SPEECH

OW261752 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (XINHUA)--According to a TASS report, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech at a mass rally today in Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic.

On international questions, Brezhnev first discussed the relations between the Soviet Union and India. He said: "We are very much satisfied with the Soviet-Indian summit talks held in Moscow." He said that "new steps have been taken" to develop the cooperation between the two countries.

On Soviet-Chinese relations, he said: "We hold that normalization and gradual improvement of the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, based on common sense, mutual respect and mutual benefit, are very important."

In his speech, Brezhnev also discussed such questions as "international detente" and the "Madrid meeting" (resumed meeting of the European Security Conference).

Brezhnev visited Baku to confer a Lenin Medal on the Azerbaijan Republic. His speech dealt primarily with the industrial and agricultural production of this republic in recent years.

CSO: 4005/22

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RALLY IN CHENGDU

OW211632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 21 September (XINHUA)--More than 3,000 people in Chengdu gathered in the Jinjiang auditorium this afternoon to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The rally is another proof of the Chinese people's sincere friendship for the Korean people and their respect for President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people.

At 1600, when President Kim accompanied by Deng Xiaoping and Tan Qilong mounted the rostrum, they were greeted with warm applause. Young pioneers presented President Kim and the other distinguished Korean party and government leaders with bouquets.

After the band played the national anthems of Korea and China, Kim Il-song and Deng Xiaoping delivered speeches at the rally.

In his speech, President Kim described his visit to China as "very successful." He said: "Your warm welcome and cordial reception accorded us [to] demonstrate clearly that the Chinese people's militant friendship and fraternal trust for the Korean people are intimate and profound."

"There exists a special friendly relationship between the two parties and the two peoples of Korea and China. As is described by the leaders of the two countries, this relationship is one of lips to teeth, one between revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and a relationship sealed with blood," he said.

Kim said that the two peoples threw their lot together in the common struggle against imperialist aggression and enslavement. The communists and people of the two countries waged long and arduous struggles against their common enemies.

The president said: "At the crucial moment when the Korean people were engaged in a bitter war against the U.S. imperialists to decide the destiny of the fatherland, the fraternal Chinese people dispatched their fine sons and daughters to form the volunteers under the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and protecting homes and defending the country. They supported

us with their blood, thus setting a noble example of proletarian internationalism and adding a brilliant chapter in the annals of Korea-China friendship. The Korean people will never forget it."

Kim said that in the course of building socialism, the people of the two countries have again supported and helped each other, furthering their friendship and cooperation.

He said that no force whatsoever can destroy the friendship between Korea and China. Korea-China friendship will bear more beautiful flowers in the generations to come and last forever.

President Kim extended his congratulations to the Chinese people for the achievements scored in the revolution and construction. He said that through the visit to various parts of China the Koreans have seen more clearly the new situation in which the new socialist China is developing.

He said that all the changes that have taken place in China are the brilliant results of the Chinese Communist Party in applying in a creative way the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism into the practice of the Chinese revolution.

The president said that with varied social and historical conditions, the revolution in different countries cannot be carried out in the same mode. "The strategy and tactics of the revolution should be improved continuously along with the advance of history and the development of times. That is, each country should have its own creative strategy and tactics that conform to the social and historical conditions and concrete conditions of the country," he said.

The president said, "only with the leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party, could the Chinese people, after experiencing a tortuous path, open up the road of people's revolution peculiar to their own."

He said: "Today the socialist modernization program put forward by the Chinese Communist Party represents a revolutionary line. The modernization program that proceeds from China's practical conditions and that is to be carried out by relying on the efforts of the Chinese people, as defined by the Chinese Communist Party, is a correct policy entirely correspondent to the requirements of the objective law governing the development of the revolution and in the interest of the Chinese people."

President Kim said, "the visit has once again convinced us of the fact that the Chinese people are really an industrious, talented and great people and that the Chinese Communist Party, the vanguard of the people, is an indomitable, long-tested revolutionary political party."

In congratulating the successful convocation of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party as a meeting of "epochal significance," the president said that the congress had further strengthened and developed the party and had advanced the revolutionary struggle and construction of the Chinese people to a higher stage.

He said that a revolutionary party of the working class can win victories in the revolutionary struggles only by adhering to independence and the line and policies that conform to the realities of its own country.

President Kim said: "Korea has started from the concrete conditions of Korea, firmly established its own system in the revolution and construction, and laid down all lines and policies independently and earnestly implemented the principles of political independence, economic self-support and self-defense in defending the fatherland. Korea has scored tremendous achievements in political, economic, cultural and other fields."

At present, the president said, "the Korean people are waging struggles with great momentum in line with the line and principles put forward at the sixth congress of the Korean Workers' Party and are holding aloft the banner of three great revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural."

President Kim said: "Today the Korean and Chinese people are joining efforts in preventing a new world war and in safeguarding world peace and security. The foreign policy of the Chinese Party and Government, which is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the foreign policy of the Korean Party and Government, which is based on the concept of independence, friendship and peace, reflect the desire of the peace-loving people of both Korea and China and have made great contributions in preventing a new world war and maintaining peace and security of the world. The strengthening of the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people and their joint forceful struggle against imperialist aggression and war activities constitute a powerful factor in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and pacific region."

President Kim said that the "destiny of the Korean and Chinese people is linked together. The Korean people will as always fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people to realize self-determination, independence and peace and the common objective and ideal of socialism and communism."

President Kim concluded by exclaiming: "Long live the unbreakable and fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people!"

After the speech, Deng Xiaoping embraced President Kim, shook his hands and thanked him for his remarks.

In his speech, Deng Xiaoping said that the grand rally "vividly incarnates the hearty welcome of the people in Sichuan and the Chinese people as a whole to President Kim Il-song's visit to China. Just now, Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a very good speech, expressing the profound feelings of the Korean people for the Chinese people."

Deng Xiaoping said: "President Kim Il-song is an outstanding representative of Korean proletarian revolutionaries. For decades, he has led the Korean people in arduous struggles against foreign invasion and for national liberation, in defense of the revolutionary fruit and in building socialism, scoring great victories and recording brilliant achievements."

"In international affairs, he persists in independence, upholds justice, opposes outside interference and works for the development of friendly relations between peoples of various countries. He has made vital contributions to the unity of the third world and to world peace and security."

Deng Xiaoping said: "President Kim Il-song has a particularly close relationship with China. He supported the Chinese revolution with his revolutionary activities in his early years. After new China was born, he visited China on many occasions and forged a precious friendship with the late Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and many other leaders of our party and state.

"The friendly relations established between the peoples of China and Korea during the protracted common struggles have been consolidated and expanded through the frequent exchange of visits between leaders of our two parties and countries. We are grateful to President Kim Il-song for his valuable contributions to the development of Sino-Korean relationship."

He said that even though President Kim has visited China on many occasions, "he is for the first time visiting Sichuan. It is a great honor and a tremendous encouragement to the people in Sichuan, one of China's vitally important provinces. Since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, stability and unity have been brought about in the province earlier than in other parts of China, and remarkable progress has been achieved in industrial and agricultural production, thanks to the implementation of the policies of the party Central Committee. President Kim's visit will encourage the people of Sichuan to keep up their strong points and overcome their shortcomings."

Deng Xiaoping said: "Industrious, valiant and tenacious, the Korean people have a strong sense of organization and discipline and an unyielding spirit, and their achievements scored in socialist construction have won the admiration of people the world over."

He said he hoped the people in Sichuan would learn from the Korean people's fine qualities and strive for greater progress in all fields.

He said that the Sino-Korean relationship is unique, with a long tradition and deep roots. "This militant friendship has stood the tests of storms and can never be sabotaged by any force."

Deng said he is confident that President Kim's current visit will make new contributions in further strengthening and developing relations between the two parties and the two countries.

At the end of his speech, Deng Xiaoping exclaimed: "Long live the great friendship and militant unity, cemented with blood between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea!"

At the beginning of the rally, Tan Qilong made an address of welcome on behalf of the people in Sichuan. He said that President Kim's visit has provided inspiration and confidence for carrying out the program mapped out at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. He said that he hoped the

friendship between the people of China and Korea will last forever. The rally ended with the playing of "The Internationale."

Among those attending the rally were leaders of the party, government and army units of Sichuan Province and Chengdu City; Lu Dadong, You Taizhong, Du Xinyuan, Ren Baige and Mi Jianshu.

Also present were Qiao Shi and Han Nianlong.

CSO: 4000/2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SLAIN PALESTINIANS--United Nations, 24 September (XINHUA)--A memorial service was held here today for the victims of the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut. Speakers included President of the 37th General Assembly Session Imre Hollai, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, chairman of the Arab group Mohammad Abul Hassan, permanent observer of the Arab League to the United Nations Clovis Maksoud and PLO representative Zuhdi al-Tarzi. They condemned the heinous crimes against the Palestinian refugees and extended their full solidarity with the support for the Palestinian people in their just cause for national rights. They demanded the restoration to the Palestinians their rights to self-determination, especially the establishment of their own state on the Palestine soil. The memorial service was sponsored by the chairman of the Arab group and the permanent observer of the Arab League to the United Nations. [Text] [OW251116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 25 Sep 82]

SECURITY PLAN DRAWN FOR BEIRUT--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has reportedly drawn up a security plan under which Beirut would be placed under the control of a tripartite force answerable to a commission headed by him. The force would comprise the Lebanese army, internal security forces and the multinational peace-keeping force. The plan's first stage would involve the replacement of Israeli troops in the capital and its immediate suburbs by the Lebanese troops and the multinational force. But, Israeli authorities opposed the plan and were demanding that their forces be given special rights in the Lebanese capital. They wanted to maintain at least a symbolic presence at the airport south of Beirut and access to west Beirut for Israeli cars. All these demands were opposed by the Lebanese president. A solution might be found in talks in Jerusalem between Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. [Excerpts] [OW261119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 26 Sep 82]

BUFFER FORCE COMMANDERS MET--Beijing, 27 September (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday asked the commanders of the French and Italian peace-keeping forces to ensure the protection of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, according to reports reaching here. At a meeting of the coordination committee of the international buffer force yesterday, President Amin al-Jumayyil urged that the French and Italians do so without waiting for the U.S. Marines to arrive next Tuesday or Wednesday. But French and Italian officials expressed reservations about going ahead before the arrival of the U.S. Marines. French

soldiers yesterday started to dig up mines around Shatila, one of the two camps where Palestinian refugees were slaughtered on 16 to 18 September. The last 460 soldiers of the 1,130-man French contingent to the three-nation buffer force arrived in Beirut this morning and 700 Italians arrived there yesterday. [Text] [OW271322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 27 Sep 82]

JORDAN KING URGES FORCE WITHDRAWAL--Damascus, 21 September (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan today urged the United States to do all it can to bring about a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. In an interview with the NBC TV in Amman, Husayn described Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin as one of the foremost terrorists in the world. He said he did not believe that Begin was interested in peace. Meanwhile, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said today the massacre of the Palestinian refugees in west Beirut was a fresh proof of Israeli's aggressive expansionist policy. Al-Qasim was speaking to the Jordanian News Agency before leaving for Tunisia to attend an emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers which will discuss the west Beirut massacres. It is essential for Arab states after the FES summit to unify their efforts to defeat Israel's plans for sabotaging peace moves, he said. [Text] [OW221003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 22 Sep 82]

PRC PRESS GROUP RECEIVED--Tokyo, 16 September (XINHUA)--Hajime Fukuda, speaker for the Japanese House of Representatives, and a Chinese press delegation met today to discuss Sino-Japanese relations. The delegation led by the Tan Wenrui, associate editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, visited Fukuda at his government residence. Fukuda told the group the Japanese feel especially close to the Chinese people and "most of Japanese people hold that Japan caused trouble for China, for which I also have a deep sense of regret. I think Japan should admit its wrongdoings rather than gloss them over." Fukuda said the Japanese people just want to do their best to promote friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan. The delegation was here at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry before Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China. [Text] [OW161944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 16 Sep 82]

SECRET TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED--Gaborone, 18 September (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has concluded a secret trade agreement with South Africa to exchange fertilizer for maize, according to a report of the South Africa English daily THE CITIZEN. Quoting "a high source" from a South African maize board delegation which visited the Soviet Union earlier this year, the paper said the Soviet Union sells fertilizer to South Africa at a very low price. [Text] [OW190810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 19 Sep 82]

SOVIET AFGHAN PULLOUT DEMANDS--Islamabad, 22 September (XINHUA)--President Ziaul Haq said that the problems of Afghanistan could not be resolved without the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. Ziaul was talking in Rawalpindi yesterday to the media representatives from foreign countries currently visiting Pakistan to see the Afghan refugee camps and find out their problems. He said Pakistan's stand was that the Soviet troops, responsible for creating all the situation beginning from December 1979, should withdraw, the non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan be restored, the refugees return to their country and the people of Afghanistan be allowed to determine what kind of government they wanted to have. The president said that foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan had brought instability to that country and the forces

used in the intervention of that magnitude also brought along the seeds of instability pouring further beyond the borders of Afghanistan. Pakistan, he said, also believed that the problems were inherently political and the key to its solution was with Moscow. The whole situation arose with the presence of over 100,000 occupation troops from Moscow. All those complexities should be resolved politically. [Text] [OW221359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 22 Sep 82]

SOVIET TROOPS TO LEAVE DRA--Moscow, 22 September (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here today her country would like the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan. Replying to a question about Afghanistan at a press conference, she said India is against any type of outside interference and favors a political solution through negotiations, suspension of outside support to Afghan rebels and Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. Indira Gandhi added that she had exchanged views with the Soviet leaders on the Afghan issue during their talks. The issue was under discussion but no substantive progress could be spoken of. The Soviet media gave extensive coverage to Mrs Gandhi's activities in Moscow and the news conference, but did not report the question or answer about Afghanistan. [Text] [OW230751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 23 Sep 82]

DISSOLUTION OF NATO, WTO URGED--Bucharest, 25 September (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu said Friday it is time to limit the activities of military blocs and dissolve simultaneously the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization [WTO]. Speaking at a mass rally held in the city of Iasi in northeastern Romania, Ceausescu said the existence of military blocs has become an error running counter to the times. There has never been any need for such blocs. Efforts should be made to restrict the activities of these blocs and to achieve a simultaneous dissolution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, he stressed. He said the people of the world would live in greater freedom and security without military blocs. [Text] [OW260146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 25 Sep 82]

JOINT WARSAW PACT MILITARY EXERCISE--Sofia, 26 September (XINHUA)--The seven Warsaw Pact countries started a joint military exercise in Bulgaria and the nearby Black Sea yesterday. The maneuvers, involving ground, air and naval forces from all the seven nations and codenamed "Shield-82," will last 7 days until 1 October. The purpose of the maneuvers is "to solve problems concerning disposition and coordination between headquarters and armed forces of the member states," according to press reports. "Shield-82" is believed to be one of the major military exercises held by the Warsaw Pact countries since 1969. The maneuvers will be held mainly in the northeast of Bulgaria with its different topographical features including mountains, hills, plains and sea. [Text] [OW260306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 26 Sep 82]

ARMED FORCES BEGIN MANEUVERS--Beijing, 25 September (XINHUA)--The Unified Armed Forces Command of the Warsaw-Treaty states and its ground and naval forces today begins maneuvers scheduled to end 1 October, in Bulgaria and on the nearby Black Sea. TASS and the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency report the maneuvers are commanded by General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense. The exercise, named "Shield-82," involves about 60,000 personnel. [Text] [OW250140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 82]

INTRUDING SUBS ACTED HARSHLY TOWARD--Stockholm, 22 September (XINHUA)--Beginning next summer, Sweden will force any intruding submarines to surface and will use force to do so when necessary, declared Swedish Supreme Commander Lt General Lennart Ljung here this afternoon. He told a press conference that the incidents of foreign sub's intrusion into Swedish waters have more than doubled and become more provocative this year compared with those in the past. On many occasions, the subs refused to leave after being spotted within Swedish waters. He said that six military districts have been ordered to take harsher measures against any intruding foreign subs. For this purpose, the navy will have new ships and helicopters equipped with modern weapons, the general added. [Text] [OW230800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 23 Sep 82]

SWEDEN HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISE--Stockholm, 23 September (XINHUA)--The largest air, naval and ground military exercise ever held in Sweden since World War II began today in the southern part of the country. The exercise, code-named "South Line," involves 24,000 officers and men, 150 fighter planes, 20 helicopters, 170 tanks, 3,000 vehicles and 100 warships. The exercise, which will end on 29 September, is to enhance the capability of the armed forces in combined action and coastal defense. Swedish Commander-in-Chief Lt-General Lennart Ljung revealed yesterday that the number of violation of Swedish waters by foreign submarines had sharply increased this year. The Swedish Government was to take tougher measures against them, he said. [Text] [OW240823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 24 Sep 82]

ISRAELI ACTIONS URGED HALTED--Cairo, 19 September (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today received a second urgent message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on the Israeli massacre of more than 1,500 Palestinian refugees in Beirut. The message requested an immediate Egyptian move together with the United States and other world powers to halt Israeli massacres of Palestinians and achieve an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Beirut and Lebanon as a whole. It also called for measures to safeguard Palestinian civilian presence in Beirut. Upon receiving 'Arafat's first message yesterday, the Egyptian Government started urgent contacts with the United States, European countries and Israel. While protesting the brutal acts of Israel and demanding its withdrawal from Beirut and Lebanon, Egypt stressed the need for the immediate return of the multinational forces to Lebanon. Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told reporters today that Egypt might call back its ambassador from Israel if the situation escalated. [Text] [OW200302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CONTINGENTS ON WAY TO BEIRUT--Rome, 22 September (XINHUA)--Three hundred Italian Marines left Brindisi for Lebanon this afternoon to serve in the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. They are the first contingent of 1,000 Italian troops to resume the peace mission. Three ships with armaments on board left Bari for Beirut this evening. Meanwhile, more than 1,800 U.S. Marines aboard five ships left Naples this morning to join the peacekeeping force. [Text] [OW230222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 23 Sep 82]

SUPPORT FOR LEBANON PLEDGED--Paris, 22 September (XINHUA)--France is ready to give full support to the Lebanese Government troops to restore security and peace in Beirut, announced the French Government in a communique issued today after a cabinet meeting. The communique said the meeting had taken stock of the situation in Beirut following the dispatch of the multi-national peace-keeping force there after Israel's massacre of Palestinian civilians. After the cabin-

et meeting, external relations Minister Claude Cheysson said "the trilateral force is put in place to support the Lebanese armed forces in assuring security, including an Israeli withdrawal from west Beirut and beyond the city's international airport." [Text] [OW230804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 23 Sep 82]

ISRAEL ACCUSED IN BEIRUT MASSACRE--Cairo, 22 September (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today censured Israel and held it fully responsible for the Beirut massacre. In a speech at the closing session of the third general congress of Egypt's ruling national Democratic Party here, Mubarak said, "We consider the Israelis responsible for these atrocious acts that happened in Beirut which was under their occupation. It happened under the sight of Israeli forces who gave weapons and equipment which were used to kill innocent civilians--men, women and children." "The terrible massacres in Beirut will remain a symbol of shame on anyone associated with it," he added. Mubarak said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences were most grave developments in the Arab world. Mubarak proposed that another Arab summit should be held immediately after the Beirut massacre unanimously to adopt resolutions to defend the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Mubarak lauded the resolutions adopted at the recent FES Arab summit as "excellent." He also welcomed the U.S. Middle East peace proposals put forward by President Ronald Reagan while advocating ammendments to its passive aspects. [Text] [OW230823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 23 Sep 82]

'ARAFAT VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA--Kuwait, 22 September (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid an official visit to Saudi Arabia from 20 to 22 September, according to a report from Jiddah. During the visit, 'Arafat held talks with King Fahd al-'Aziz on the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole and the Arab nation's sufferings caused by Israeli aggression. Present on the occasion was Crown Prince Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, first deputy premier and commander of the national guards. 'Arafat also discussed with Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Yaysal the developments after the intrusion of Israeli aggressor troops into west Beirut and the massacre of Palestinian civilians. 'Arafat left Jiddah for the Sudan this afternoon. [Text] [OW230833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 23 Sep 82]

MILITARY AIRCRAFT FOR BAHRAIN--Washington, 23 September (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration has decided to sell six advanced military aircraft to Bahrain, it was announced here today. State Department spokesman John Hughes said at a news briefing that the administration had notified congress in April of a proposed sale of two F-5FS and four F-5ES to this "important moderate Middle East state." A most recent notification substitutes F-5GS for the F-5ES. This is the first big sale of U.S. modern arms to the oil-rich island state in the Persian Gulf which allows the U.S. Navy to use its port. It is in line with the U.S. efforts to strengthen its ties with Arab nations and to consolidate its strategic position in the Persian Gulf. [Text] [OW240821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 24 Sep 82]

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS HUNAN--On 30 August, the Japanese people's antiwar alliance friendship delegation visiting China toured the Shaoshan exhibition hall. The delegation also visited Chairman Mao Zedong's old house. The nine-member delegation included eight people who were junior officers or soldiers who were captured and educated by Chinese communists during the war of resistance against Japan. Through education, they came to understand the reactionary appearance of Japanese militarism and spontaneously joined the Japanese people's antiwar alliance then in China. With the assistance of the Communist Party, they returned to Japan in 1946. They condemned the Japanese Ministry of Education for distorting the history of Japanese militarists' aggression of China. [HK101436 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82]

CSO: 4005/22

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG PARTY LEADER SPEAKS ON EVE OF CCP ANNIVERSARY

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Tie Ying [6993 3841] Outlines Major Tasks in a Speech on the Anniversary of the Founding of the Party"]

[Text] On the eve of the 61st birthday of the CCP, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee invited representatives of outstanding party members on all fronts to a forum. Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at this forum, which was held yesterday.

Comrade Tie Ying said: The key to success in building the two civilizations lies in seeking a solution to the question of whether we can build our party well. After reviewing the work by party committees at all levels throughout the province aimed at strengthening the building of the party, he outlined concretely the following three prominent characteristics of our party: First, it calls for permanent devotion to the communist cause. Since the CCP is a Marxist political party of the Chinese working class, it certainly regards the realization of communism as its program of the highest order. Whoever refuses to accept this supreme program, to devote the rest of his life to its realization, and to use the communist ideology to guide all his actions, will disqualify himself as a Communist Party member. At present, we must strive to uphold the four basic principles, and study and apply the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as the basis for seeking the solution to new problems resulting from the implementation of practical work, so that we can truly remold the objective world in coordination with the endeavor to remold our subjective world, and contribute a fair share to the realization of the communist cause. Second, it calls for serving the people wholeheartedly. Other than seeking to serve the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of people, our party has no particular interests of its own. Apart from promising to share weal and woe with the masses, maintain close ties with them and protect their democratic rights, it will never allow any of its members to stand above the masses. Party organizations at all levels must uphold the mass line, pool the wisdom of the masses and organize them for the purpose of running their communal affairs well and serving the people's interests. Every party member must show his loyalty to the cause of the party, serve the people wholeheartedly, do everything in good spirit, and work hard. He must be

the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. He must be able to draw a line between public and private interests, and sacrifice himself to serve the public interest. He must promise not to abuse the power delegated by the party and people, not to exploit the public office for private purposes, and not to seek private gain at the expense of the public interest. Nor is he allowed to gang up with others in making profits for himself. Third, it calls for strengthening the sense of organization and discipline. We must exercise a high level of centralism on the basis of the full exercise of democracy. We must strive to achieve the unity of the party in action as a guarantee of the swift and effective implementation of its resolutions. Within the framework of party life, we must make conscientious efforts to practice criticism and self-criticism from time to time; we must constantly educate party members in the sense of organization and discipline. Necessary punishment must be meted out to party members found guilty of violating party discipline. Resolute efforts must be made to expel from the party elements who have proved hostile and harmful to the party and who have the intention of corrupting the party. Only by doing so can we preserve the genuine quality of the party and its strong fighting power.

Comrade Tie Ying added that the workers of our party must develop work in close coordination with these three special characteristics, and during the second half of this year, party organizations at all levels must concentrate on carrying out the following three tasks:

First, using the new constitution of the party as teaching material, they must give party members throughout the province a universal education emphasizing rudimentary knowledge of the party. The aim is to strengthen their sense of the party and to encourage them to strive to serve the communist cause in a better way. Through the adoption of such forms of education as the training program for cadres, party classes, training classes for party members, and evening party schools, party organizations at all levels must organize party members to conduct study in light of their needs. Propaganda, news media and education departments at all levels must strive to create public opinion in favor of launching a sweeping campaign to publicize and study the new constitution of the party. On the basis of what they have learned, they must begin a review and comparative appraisal of its contents until they truly and effectively draw some lessons from it.

Second, we must widely develop competitive activities for the honors of advanced party branches and outstanding party members as a further step in creating a favorable climate for the less advanced to emulate and catch up with the advanced. During the past several years, a number of advanced party branches and outstanding party members have emerged on all fronts throughout the province. They are advanced individuals imbued with the communist ideology and morality, constituting a driving force to facilitate the constant development of socialist modernization. But some advanced individuals are now resented by jealous people, ridiculed by backward elements, and have even become victims of false charges formed by bad elements. For this reason, the leadership at various levels must adopt a

clear-cut attitude toward the advanced and dare to commend them, so that a favorable climate can be created for everyone to vie to emulate and become advanced, until the numbers of advanced party branches and outstanding party members grow like a rolling snowball to push our work forward continuously.

Third, plans must be worked out and leadership must be provided in order to consolidate our grassroots party organizations, to strengthen effectively the building of leading bodies at basic levels. Earlier, some units in various localities were selected to put this idea to the test. In this way, they have gained initial experience in this respect. During the second half of this year, various prefectural, municipal and county party committees must work out plans to promote such experiences step by step; they must concentrate on helping grassroots party organizations consolidate themselves, so that they can strengthen the fighting power of the party and bring into full play their role as fighting headquarters in the course of building the two civilizations.

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CSO: 4005/1024

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY'S LONG-STANDING POSITION ON CLASS STRUGGLE REAFFIRMED

Harbin HEILONGJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 4

[Article by Qiu Zhen [6726 4176]: "Are Our Views on Class Struggle Consistent with the Line of the Third Plenum?"]

[Text] Letter to the editor from Bai Wen [4101 2429]:

Editorial comrade:

After studying the "Decision on Dealing Blows to the Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field: issued by the Central Committee and the State Council, I had the impression that both the party and the state are determined to uphold the genuine quality of communism and to struggle against the tendency to degenerate it, and that they are well aware of the people's aspirations and determination to carry this struggle through to the end. But some comrades have pointed out that the present serious criminal activities in the economic field are caused by our failure to emphasize class struggle since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Some comrade have even gone so far as to say that it appears that "we will have to 'take class struggle as the key link' again following only a few years' suspension of it." Although I know this view is wrong, I must say that I have no way of explaining it. I hope to get your assistance in this direction.

Comrade Bai Wen:

The question you have raised is very important, a question that really needs to be clarified. We believe that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party Central Committee's views on class struggle have been consistent. On the basis of a correct analysis of social developments and the situation of class contradictions in our country, the plenum scientifically identified the principal contradiction in our society at the present stage as one caused by a gap between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward productive forces. To

close this gap, it resolutely suspended the use of the erroneous slogan "take class struggle as the key link," while shifting the emphasis of the party's work to the development of the four modernizations program. Although the plenum denied class struggle as the principal contradiction and "class struggle as the key link," it did not deny that the class struggle would continue to exist to a certain degree. Nor did it say that it was no longer necessary to undertake class struggle. A review of the facts since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee will lead us to understand this quite clearly. The plenum communique points out: "In our country today a small handful of counterrevolutionary elements and criminals still exist who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it. We must not relax our class struggle against them, nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. But as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, the large-scale turbulent class struggles of a mass character have in the main come to an end." At a theoretical and ideological meeting held in March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We must realize that in our socialist society, there still exist counterrevolutionary elements, enemy agents, criminals and other bad elements bent on undermining the social order, new exploiters engaged in embezzlement and speculation whose complete elimination cannot possibly be expected for a long time to come. Our struggle against them is a particular form of class struggle or a vestige of historical class struggles of a specific form under the condition of socialism." The subject of class struggle in economic, political and ideological fields was also repeatedly emphasized in the report on the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and Comrade Ye Jianying's speech on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The subjects of principal contradiction and class struggle in socialist society were even more comprehensively and thoroughly discussed in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, which says: "Since the exploiters as a class were eliminated, the class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction. Under the influence of factors at home and abroad, the class struggle will continue to exist to a certain degree for a long time to come, and may become more acute than ever under certain conditions." The facts fully prove that the thesis on principal contradiction and class struggle in socialist society made known by our party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee has been crystal clear and consistent. It has not said that the class struggle in certain localities would cease to exist or said that the subject of class struggle could be ignored since the four modernizations program became the focal point of our attention.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in addition to making known repeatedly that the class struggle will continue to exist to a certain degree from the theoretical point of view, cautioning the entire party against being lulled into sleep and lowering its guard in this respect, our party has taken practical measures and made vigorous efforts to develop the economy, and carried out resolute struggles against those counterrevolutionary elements who hate socialism and try to undermine it, as well as the various criminal activities. In the course of strengthening

the socialist legal system, we have dealt blows to various criminal activities in accordance with the principles of this system and the due process of the law, as part of an effort to strengthen our social order and public security. On the political and ideological fronts, we have emphasized the need to uphold the four basic principles, to oppose the bourgeois liberalization tendency, and to ban illegal organizations and illegal publications. Necessary punishment has been meted out to those counter-revolutionary elements who have issued reactionary statements, spread rumors to deceive the public, and created trouble. Stern measures have also been taken against those bad elements found guilty of attempting to undermine the leadership of the party and promote anarchism and failing to retreat from their reactionary stand, in accordance with the provisions of party discipline and political and military disciplines. True, in the course of effecting this historical shift in priorities, we have occasionally overlooked class struggle in the execution of certain specific work and have failed in our duty to solve problems, as spelled out in the "Historical Resolution" which states: "During the past several years, when the two correct policies of opening our doors to foreigners and revitalizing the economy at home were being implemented, some political and ideological work departments of the party and government have failed to back it up with necessary and timely administrative measures, and have failed to deal timely and fully effective blows to certain serious economically destructive crimes as soon as they were discovered." Although we should make conscientious efforts to sum up this experience and draw lessons from it, we must treat this as a problem in work rather than in guiding ideology.

The reason that some comrades have considered our current struggle against the serious criminal activities in the economic field as being out of tune with the long-standing views on class struggle made known by our party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee stems from their failure to follow the correct way of thinking in achieving a comprehensive understanding of our party's views on class struggle, as well as of the fact that although the class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction, it will continue to exist to a certain degree for a long time to come. To them, it seems that if we want to recognize the existence of class struggle, we will have no alternative but to "take class struggle as the key link;" if we choose not to take class struggle as the key link, it is tantamount to an acknowledgement of the dying out of class struggle. This is in essence a metaphysical way of thinking from which we have suffered a lot. Conscientious efforts must be made to overcome this way of thinking.

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CSO: 4005/1024

PARTY AND STATE

CYL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OPENS 7 SEPTEMBER

HK161150 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Report: "Eighth Shanxi Provincial CYL Congress Solemnly Opens"]

[Text] On 7 September, the eighth provincial congress of the Communist Youth League opened in Taiyuan, the provincial capital.

The major tasks of this congress are: earnestly study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and review CYL work in our province since the 7th CYL provincial congress; discuss and decide on future tasks; elect the 8th Shanxi CYL provincial committee and delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress; and mobilize all league members and youth in our province to hold high the banner of the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to realize the party's grand objectives and fighting tasks in the new historical period and create a new situation in CYL work in Shanxi Province.

Delegates attending this congress number 1,000. Some of them are outstanding league members who have made outstanding contributions to the building of socialist spiritual civilization on all fronts; some are advanced youths who have performed prominently in the campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization; some are heroes and models who have bravely struggled against law-breakers, and economic or criminal offenders; some are outstanding league cadres and deputies of outstanding league branches who have achieved remarkable successes in vigorously and creatively carrying out the league's work; and some are outstanding instructors to the young pioneers and educational workers for children who have dedicated themselves to the educational cause and have worked hard to cultivate the younger generations for the country. Among the delegates, there are "three-goods" students who have developed themselves morally, intellectually and physically; PLA soldiers who have made major contributions in defending the motherland and in the modernization drive; active individual laborers who have taken an active part in socialist construction and shared difficulties with the state; representatives figures of minority nationalities; children of patriotic personages; returned overseas Chinese and youths whose ancestors were from Taiwan Province.

The opening session was presided over by Comrade Cui Guangzu. Comrade Wang Yine delivered an opening speech. Leading comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the pro-

vincial government, the provincial CPPCC standing committee and the PLA Shanxi military district together with comrades in responsible positions in the provincial trade union federation, the provincial women's federation, the scientific and technological association, the sports commission and the culture federation also attended the session.

Comrade Zhao Yuting, secretary of the Shanxi provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech to the congress. He said: The 12th CPC National Congress has set forth programs and objectives for us to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The congress has also set forth new tasks for and higher demands on the Communist Youth League. Youth are a vital new force and a shock brigade in socialist construction. CYL organizations at all levels must educate league members in the whole province to unite and lead the broad masses of youth, striving to be shock workers on all fronts in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. They should arduously work in a down-to-earth manner, dare to make creations, do a first-class job in their work and contribute their intelligence and strength to the realization of the grand objective of socialist modernization.

Comrade Zhao Yuting stressed that education of youth in communist ideals, morality and discipline is a fundamental task for the CYL in the new historical period. The cause we are now engaged in is closely related to the long-range objective of communism. We must continuously conduct communist ideological education for the broad masses of youth, make them have firm faith in communism and a communist outlook on life, and train them into a new generation of people who have lofty ideals and morality and who are better educated and disciplined. He added: The CYL is a capable assistant to the Communist Party. Training and selecting successors is one of the party's tasks but, in a certain sense, the CYL should bear more responsibility for this task than the party. Therefore, league organizations at all levels should not only bring up its own ranks of cadres and build its organizations well, but they should also unceasingly provide the party with large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres. In conclusion, Zhao Yutian said: The provincial party committee hopes that the CYL provincial committee and league organizations at all levels can, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee and the CYL Central Committee, actively unfold its independent activities, study and solve new problems, unite and lead the broad masses of league members and youths in our province, study hard, boost spirit, and improve CYL work to a new level.

Entrusted by the seventh CYL provincial committee, Comrade Zhang Weiging delivered a work report to the congress entitled "hold the banner of communism high and bravely climb toward the summit of the two civilizations."

CSO: 4005/15

PARTY AND STATE

HUO SHILIAN, LI XUEZHI ADDRESS CADRE MEETINGS

OW280359 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The party committees of a number of provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions recently held enlarged sessions of their standing committees or meetings of party member-cadres. They stressed that the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress should be studied in the spirit of grasping a current task of primary importance while calling for efforts to achieve the ideological identity of the whole party through study and insure the implementation of the principles and policies formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Speaking at a meeting of party member-cadres held by the Xhanxi Provincial Party Committee, Comrade Huo Shilian urged party member-cadres to conscientiously study the documents of the latest CPC National Congress, unify their thinking on the basis of the congress guidelines and, under the party Central Committee's leadership, increase their awareness of the need to thoroughly implement the party's line.

On 18 September, Comrade Li Xuezhi addressed Ningxia's CPC-member cadres and leading members of various democratic parties in that autonomous region, conveying to them the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and urging them to study its documents diligently. He hoped that every party member would be a qualified member of the party in the new period in accordance with the membership requirements set forth in the new party constitution.

The Xizang autonomous region's party committee has decided to send the region's delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress to various countries to publicize the guidelines of the congress so that they can be understood by every household in the Xizang autonomous region.

CSO: 4005/15

PARTY AND STATE

PEACEFUL REIGN OF ZHENGUAN ATTRIBUTED TO STREAMLINED ADMINISTRATION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Zhixin [3769 1807 2946]: "The Peaceful Reign of Zhenguan Was Attributed Mainly to a Streamlined Administration"]

[Text] The "peaceful reign of Zhenguan" in the early Tang Dynasty (627-649 AD) sparkled with a special lustre in the history of our country. The policy of "administration streamlining" was very effectively and thoroughly implemented and could be considered the best policy in the "exemplary reign".

Throughout the successive war years towards the decline of the Sui Dynasty, the system of selection of officials through qualification evaluation was neglected and people were not selected carefully. In order to reap the fruits of victory of the peasants' uprising, the blue-blood Li Yuan [2621 3220] set up a political regime and appointed a large number of officials. In the course of his troops marching from Taiyuan to the central plain of Shaanxi, he "deliberated by word of mouth the functions of government officials, wrote up the official ranks, and recruited (appointed) more than a thousand people in a single day." ("Zizhi Tongjian" [6327 3112 6639 7003] Vol 184) When the Tang Dynasty was first set up, in the recruitment of officials below the provincial level in the various counties, all applicants were appointed and no one was turned away regardless of their talents and merits. It was said that "more than 7,000 people were assembled on one occasion." ("Zizhi Tongjian" Vol 184) Thus "superfluous official posts were created", "the appointees were not suitable for the posts" and there was a tremendous increase in the number of officials. Li Shimin saw with his own eyes that the Sui Dynasty which professed to be "strong with armed soldiers" had disintegrated rapidly in the storm of the peasants' uprising and he realized the harmful consequences of superfluous soldiers, redundant officials, fawning vassals and incompetent rulers. Soon after he ascended the throne, he spoke to his prime minister Fang Xuanling, "It does not matter how many officials there are, it is important that the people are suitable for their official posts." ("Zizhi Tongjian" Vol 192) He also issued a decree to amalgamate provinces, prefectures and counties. As a result 360 existing counties were merged into 331 counties. ("Tang Hi Yao", [6781 2585 6008] Vol 70) As recorded in "Zizhi Tongjian," there were fewer than 3 million households in the whole country in the early Tang Dynasty. If we take an average of five people per household, the total population in the whole country was approximately 15 million. There were only more than 600 officials in the central government in such a feudal state. Consequently, the historians said, "When viewed in posterity, this can be considered extremely efficient!"

Emperor Taizhong of Tang was successful in streamlining his administration mainly because he had grasped the several links below:

"Appointment by Merit and Streamlined Administration." Emperor Taizhong of Tang considered that "the root to peaceful reign lies in appointment on the basis of ability with the goal of streamlining his administration." ("Essentials of the Reign of Zhenguan", Vol 3) He said, "As long as capable people are appointed, it will work out although there are few of them. What is the use of having many employees who are not good? Our ancestors had compared the appointment of unsuitable officials to the drawing of cakes on the ground which could not be eaten." ("Essentials of the Reign of Zhenguan", Vol 3) Consequently he paid much attention to the appointment of capable people to the official ranks. He asked his prime minister Fang Xuanling and Du Ruhui not to bury themselves in their daily work but to spare time and energy on "opening wide their eyes and ears and seeking out the capable and talented." ("Essentials of the Reign of Zhenguan," Vol 3)

In his "administration streamlining", in addition to retrenching the organization and reducing the number of employees, Emperor Taizhong of Tang also eliminated redundant officials, opened up the path for the capable and appointed talented leaders and put things in order. He succeeded in "streamlining through selection" and "recruiting few but the best". Guided by this thought, he "exerted himself to seek the capable" during his reign and devoted effort to the selection of the capable. Emperor Taizhong of Tang paid particular attention to the quality of staff in the central administrative organizations and manned these organizations with officials who were both capable and virtuous. In the early years of the Zhenguan reign, the work in the government secretarial department was complicated but staff was limited. Despite this, since Emperor Taizhong had appointed Dai Zhou and Wei Sheng who "knew the work of civil officers" (they were familiar with their work) and "had a righteous and straightforward character" (they upheld their principles), they worked efficiently and "did not evade" people and things that should be criticized. ("Essentials of the Reign of Zhenguan", Vol 3), There was high administrative efficiency, "matters were cleared up and the hundred government departments were not idle." ("Essentials of the Reign of Zhenguan", Vol 3)

Emperor Taizhong of Tang also paid a lot of attention to the quality of regional officials. In the second year of the reign of Zhenguan, Emperor Taizhong of Tang wrote down a list of the names of army commanders and provincial governors on the screens and looked at this list while he was sitting or lying down. He recorded the merits and demerits in their work under their names as a reference for their promotion or demotion.

"Examination of Selection Procedures, Elimination of the Inefficient and Promotion of the Capable." Emperor Taizhong of Tang had grasped two key points in the course of streamlining his administration: the first was to "stop speculation" which was to prevent the spread of bad habits such as speculation and seeking advantages for oneself by all means, and handling things in a cunning way. The second one was to "eliminate sycophants" which was to eliminate flatterers. Emperor Taizhong of Tang placed emphasis on the evaluation of officials. In the early years of the reign of Zhenguan, he had laid down strict rules regarding the evaluation of officials. All people,

no matter whether they were selected through civil service examinations, regional examinations, school examinations or self-nomination and the presently employed officials had to go through an examination without exception in the course of appointment and promotion. Through the system of evaluation, the style of government was improved and a contingent of efficient officials was formed. In the sixth year of the Zhenguan reign, Emperor Taizhong of Tang conducted examinations for officials and promoted and rewarded those with outstanding results. The inefficient and incapable ones were demoted or had their remuneration reduced.

Besides sending out disciplinary officials and "demotion-promotion officials" to the different regions to examine the conditions of rule under the different functionaries, Emperor Taizhong of Tang personally "demoted and promoted" regional officers. In this way, he could prevent officials from abusing their power and lording it over the people. The officials also had a greater sense of responsibility and would thus execute their duties more carefully. Stupid and cunning officials and obsequious and inefficient staff were also eliminated, thus ensuring the efficiency of the contingent of officials.

"Penalties were set for Officials who Contravened Regulations and Put Off their Work." In the third year of the reign of Zhenguan, Taizhong proclaimed a "decree that censured actions which were contrary to regulations": "From now on, people who act against the stipulated rules will be criticized by the Censure Department and such criticism will be publicized." ("Collections of Imperial Decrees," Vol 81) At the same time, penalty clauses were drawn up for officials on the job who put off their work and neglected their duties. All officials were "checked" each day when they reported for duty. Absentees were punished. In addition, all officials had to work shifts and had to stay in the government residence by turn. Anyone who did not work on shift or stay in the residence when it was his turn was punished. Any local official who was absent from his post without permission was also punished. Strict procedural regulations were set for all officials. The emperor's decree, once "issued", had to be "carried out on the same day". On receiving the decree, the organization concerned had to enforce the law immediately and was not allowed to delay the execution. There was a specific time limit on how long the official documents could be kept in the government organizations. Punishment for officials breaking the rules was based on individual case.

In order to prevent officials from shirking responsibilities or impeding other officials from working, there was also a strict time limit for documents which required joint signatures of several government officials. If the time limit was exceeded, officials were punished on the charge of procrastinating. This shows that in the early years of the reign of Zhenguan, officials were prohibited by law from "passing the buck."

In the early years of the Zhenguan reign, much effort was directed toward streamlining the organization and excellent results were indeed attained. Ge Zhi in the Yuan Dynasty, when commenting on the "reign of Zhenguan" in his annotation of "Essentials of the Reign of Zhenguan", said, "The peaceful reign of Zhenguan was attributed to a streamlined administration." Ge Zhi attributed the peaceful reign to a streamlined administration for these reasons: (1) In

a streamlined administration, "it is easy to recruit officials when there are few posts available" and "streamlining facilitates administration." This helped govern the nation and the people. (2) With a streamlined administration, redundant staff was eliminated and "renumeration could be easily provided." This cut down national expenditure and the burden on people was relatively reduced. Thus people would not collect money illegally and they could carry out production with peace of mind, thus ensuring a long and peaceful reign. (3) With a streamlined administration, there was no duplication of functions and each person was responsible for his own duties and could develop his potentials to the full, thus raising administrative efficiency.

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CSO: 4005/1174

PARTY AND STATE

ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION: OPEN DOOR POLICY DISCUSSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Guoxing [3769 0948 5281]: "Our National Policy Is the Open Door Policy--On Studying the Revised Draft of the Constitution"]

[Text] The new Constitution is the basic law of our country in running the country in the new period. Handing the Revised Draft of the Constitution over to the people of all nationalities throughout the country, to be discussed among them is an important event in the political life of the people of our country.

Article 12 of the Revised Draft of the Constitution pointed out: Our country permits foreign enterprises and other economic organizations or individuals to make investments in China according to the law, and carry out all forms of economic cooperation with the enterprises or other economic organizations in China. These rules confirmed the open door policy since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in the form of the nation's basic law, conferred upon it the highest legal effect and made it one of our country's national policies.

The world today is no longer a world that exists in an era of self-sufficiency and closing of country to international intercourse. The development of social large-scale production makes the formulation of economic strategy of each country not an isolated event but a consideration on a global basis. We are launching modernization in a country that has 1 billion people, 900 million of whom are peasants, a country that has a weak basis and low technological level. We must utilize two resources--domestic resource and international resource; open up two markets--the domestic market and the international market; acquire two sets of skills--the skill to manage domestic economy and the skill to develop economic relations with foreign countries. On the basis of self-reliance and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefits, we must purposefully and in a planned and systematic manner introduce foreign advanced technology and management experience, absorb foreign capital and develop all forms of economic relations with foreign countries. This is an international condition which we must have in promoting our country's socialist construction.

The draft also stipulated that: We must prohibit anyone from using any means to undermine the socialist system, prohibit any organization or individual from employing any means to seize or undermine the property of the country and the collective, and oppose the influence of capitalist thinking, the remnant feudalist thinking and other corrupt thinking. In this regard, the draft constitution has clearly pointed out that, while persisting in the open door policy, we must persist in the class struggle in the economic sphere. The reason behind launching such a struggle is to guarantee success in the open door policy and to guarantee the socialist orientation in our country's modernization. On the one hand, we must not relax our vigilance and give up necessary struggles in implementing the open door policy. On the other hand, we must not let capitalist corrosion shake our open door policy. The implementation of such a constitution will have a far-reaching and deep effect on guaranteeing the long-term rule and stability of our country and guarantee the continuity and stability of our country's foreign policy.

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CS0: 4005/1170

PARTY AND STATE

HAINAN CONFERENCE PLANS POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK150901 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Hainan administrative regional CPC committee recently convened a conference on political and legal work in Haikou. Oriented to the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the conference has conscientiously deliberated the tasks in the field of political and legal work in the new period, and has decided to further improve the socialist legal system so as to safeguard and push ahead with the socialist modernization construction. The leading comrades of the CPC committee and commissioner's office of the Hainan administrative region attended the meeting. (Xiao Huaihui), regional CPC committee deputy secretary gave a speech at the conference; (Zheng Zhang), member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee; and (?Cao Wengfa), deputy director of the regional commissioner's office conveyed the spirit of the national and provincial conferences on political and legal work to the conference. Also present at the conference were the responsible people in charge of political and legal work in all counties and municipalities of Han District and the responsible people of political and legal work departments and various units subordinate to organs at the administrative regional level, altogether 150 people or more.

The conference pointed out that the major task for political and legal work in the new period is to provide a sound basis to socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, and safeguard and push ahead with the socialist modernization construction centered around economic construction. Therefore, we must further strengthen the party's leadership over political and legal work. The political and legal work departments at all levels, and all public security cadres and policemen must firmly set up the concept that political work must serve the needs of economic construction.

In light of the actual situation in the administrative region, the conference has deliberated and drawn up a plan for the political and legal work in the period to come. Specifically, this task means to take strong action against serious criminal activities in the economic field. We must continue to strengthen social order and stress will still have to be placed on Haikou Municipality and various counties and towns. A drive to deal blows at criminal activities which jeopardize the building of socialist spiritual civilization is going to be carried out in a unified way, so as to comprehensively crack down on and ban gambling, gangs of hooligans, witches and sorcerers, elements who spread pornographic poison, and so on. All cases of homicide, rape, robbery, arson, detonation, and other criminal activities which seriously jeopardize public security must be severely and promptly handled according to law.

PARTY AND STATE

SUPPORT FOR ADVANCED WORKERS STRESSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Brief commentary: "Dare To Support, Dare To Stop"]

[Text] In cases of forthright practices, being courageous enough to support them, and in cases of unhealthy practices, being courageous enough to stop them: such clear attitudes designed to uphold the forthright and get rid of the unhealthy are the key to making it possible for the healthy development of learn-from-the advanced and catch-up-with-the-advanced activities.

Today, the phenomenon of a few people not being able to correctly treat advanced, exemplary personalities has become a rather abnormal custom. Some, perhaps because of the partiality of their thinking, make it a point to demand perfection on the part of advanced personalities, asking them to take the lead in everything and be good in everything; once blemishes are discovered, they would be hard on them, not at all hesitant about making a big fuss all over town; or perhaps because of a backward sense of psychology--as "those who are lazy would not cultivate themselves, and those who are jealous would be afraid of others cultivating themselves"--they themselves have no intention of making progress but, when they see others exerting themselves and doing things, they feel sour in their hearts and hence proceed to ridicule, attack, and find fault with them; thus, hurling insults and insinuations day in and day out, they become unreasonable. As such a practice is carried to the extreme, the inevitable result is that people no longer make a distinction between the fragrant and the smelly, naturally tend to turn right and wrong upside down and change the outlook of honor and shame, and thereby play havoc with the state and our cause and hurt the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of the masses in their endeavor to forge ahead.

Reasons for the rise of such a trend vary from unit to unit and from situation to situation; there may be 10, and there may be 8, but the most important reason is that the leadership's spiritual state is not very good. Today, not a few comrades show insufficient determination and exhibit flabby efforts; as the smart try to protect themselves, they run things in a routine manner; in the case of forthright practices they dare not support them, and in the case of unhealthy practices they dare not struggle against them. They cannot uphold the forthright and get rid of the unhealthy in a clear-cut

manner, and thus inadvertently place themselves in an incorrect position occupied by a few and objectively play the role of aggravating the spread of such practices.

In order to help learn-from-the-advanced and catch-up-with-the-advanced activities develop healthily, we must first of all determine leaders' responsibilities, rectify leaders' attitudes, and enable them to bring into play the spirit of forging ahead and actively pursuing progress. Today, this newspaper publishes two reports: one has to do with the news that the Tianjin bicycle plant dares to uphold the forthright and get rid of the unhealthy in support of advanced personalities, and the other is about the news that the municipal electric cable factory does away with the inclination to demand perfection on the part of advanced personalities and broadly propagates advanced models: these are both units offering better solutions to the problem, and the reports about them do merit reading.

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CSO: 4005/1111

PARTY AND STATE

ACTIVE IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK URGED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Xin Hai [2450 3189]]

[Text] A proverb suggests: "In painting a tiger it is easy to do the skin but hard to do the bones; in learning about a person it is easy to know his face but hard to know his mind." This is to say that a man's mind is hard to fathom; it is a negative talk about one's negative experience in life. A political and ideological worker should promote a positive view of life, adhere to truth, correct mistakes, oppose falsehood, and promote unity; he cannot of course be confined to the narrow purview of thinking that it is easy to know a person's face but not his mind. On the contrary, a political and ideological worker should be like Zhong Ziqi, who understood Yu Boya's Chinese lyre music in understanding his own objects of work; he should be able to know the persons, know their faces, know their music, and know their minds and to unfold his work in response to different persons' psychological conditions. In this regard, research results in psychology give us certain beneficial enlightenment.

Many people are of the opinion that it is very hard to do ideological work on youths; this requires us to seriously explore the youths' psychological condition in order to find out the causes of such a difficult undertaking and explore some methods and steps for doing a good job, etc. For instance, along with the youths' daily biological growth toward maturity, they psychologically urgently demand recognition by society. For this reason, they are inclined to express themselves in various ways. Some youths submerge themselves in study and work diligently and thereby gain recognition by society with their superior grades; some youths, on the other hand, attempt to attract people's attention by their odd clothing or even certain transgressions, and seek psychological satisfaction therefrom. Grasping this psychology, if we organize them according to their respective interests, likings, and specialties to study theories, study cultures, engage in technical renovation, develop literary creation, calligraphy, painting, singing, ball playing and activities of the like and thereby create conditions for youths to demonstrate their talents, then we would be able to channel youths' exuberant energies into a healthy course.

Research indicates that there exists also certain psychological differences between the male and the female. For instance, female youths pay great attention to the promulgation and change of various rules and regulations and attempt to adapt to and memorize them as soon as possible, whereas male youths are often negligent and careless and their sense of responsibility and obligation and serious attitudes are often not comparable to those of female youths. When problems are to be solved, females are amenable to suggestions and remain not daring enough to attempt such solutions themselves, whereas on the part of the male youths the sense of independence is far greater and they dare to break through, are decisive, and sometimes act as if they do not always "behave themselves." Naturally, this is speaking of them in general, with no denial of their respective particularities. In their work a political and ideological worker should take note of such different psychological characteristics and try to open each lock by an individual key; only then can he achieve his expected goal.

Political and ideological workers are often troubled by the fact that they do not know what those with whom they work are thinking about, still less what they intend to do. This has to do with their limited contact with these persons and hence their failure to feel familiar with their "dispositions," whereas understanding a person's ideological and political expressions, character and temperament often can tell under what circumstances he would behave in which way. Because such ideological and political expressions, character and temperament reflect the person's particular psychological inclination, special attitude, experience, and unique behavioral pattern. For example, suddenly criticizing a youth of open disposition may not matter very much, but an introverted girl of depressive temperament might on the other hand develop a pessimistic attitude as a result, feeling excessive pressure and hence leading to unwholesome consequences. There is one example which can illustrate the effect of psychological study. A good movie is being shown; a certain youth goes in circles with worry because he does not have a ticket. Just at this moment, the secretary of the Youth League committee hands him a ticket. As the audience disperses at the end of the show, the two are found chatting heartily together; thus through this bridge, the movie, the minds of the two are channeled through, and the ideological problem in question can now be solved. This shows that once a political and ideological worker takes advantage of certain research results of psychology, his work efficiency is bound to be greatly improved.

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CSO: 4005/1111

PARTY AND STATE

APPLICATION OF MATERIALIST VIEWPOINT TO PARTY HISTORY-WRITING URGED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 pp 1-4

[Report: "Party History Material Gathering Conference of Five Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in North China Stresses Application of the Historical-Materialist Viewpoint to Compilation of Party History"]

[Excerpt] Strengthen our party leadership, handle coordination well, rescue party history materials, and apply the historical-materialist viewpoint to the compilation of party history: These were the guiding ideas of the party history material gathering conference of five provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in North China convened in Taiyuan from 5 to 9 July.

During the conference, participating comrades carried out enthusiastic discussions on how to do a good job in gathering party history materials and research and compilation work; at the same time, they also wrote respective summaries on the coordinated writing of the party history in the anti-Japanese bases of the Shanxi-Suiyuan, Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan, and Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei frontier areas under the party organizations of the North Bureau.

Twenty-two comrades, including revolutionary veterans and old comrades long fighting in the North China region such as Bo Yibo, Chang Zihua, etc., made reports on questions relevant to our party history. Citing numerous historical facts and taking into consideration their own personal experiences and feelings, they talked about the activities of our party in various historical periods in the North China region and its experiences and lessons. They also provided many situation reports on the historical struggle of the party's North China Bureau and thereby basically clearly delineated such historical questions as the background of the party's North China organizations, the responsible persons of various terms of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, the Sacrificial-Oath League, rent and interest reduction in the Taihang base area, the eastward voyage of the Red Army, etc. At the conference, not a few old comrades suggested that Comrade Li Dazhao was the pioneer who propagated Marxism-Leninism in behalf of our party and one of its important founders; in the past this has not been sufficiently publicized, but now we should publicize Comrade Li Dazhao's contribution to the revolution.

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CSO: 4005/1112

PARTY AND STATE

PROMOTION OF YOUNG CADRES REPORTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Correspondence by Zhu Rupeng [2612 3067 7720] and Zhang Zhenghai [1728 2398 3189]: "Cadres Becoming Younger, Work Becoming More Vigorous: Large Contingents of Middle-aged and Young Cadres Accede to Commune and Township Leadership Post in Taichang County"]

[Text] The CCP Taichang County Committee, proceeding from the need for speeding up agricultural development, has actively sought to do a good job in the task of training and selection of basic-level leading cadres in the countryside; it has preliminarily corrected the phenomenon of having mostly older, less educated, and fewer professional members in the leading groups of communes and townships.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, there have already been 103 fine middle-aged and young cadres acceding at various points to commune and township leadership posts. At present, the average age of the 168 secretaries and deputy secretaries and directors of communes and townships is 40.9 years, a reduction of 2.3 years compared to 1977; among the secretaries of the county's commune party committees the age of the youngest is only 34 years, and among the commune directors and deputy directors the age of the youngest is only 26 years. Among them those with the cultural level of a senior middle school and higher make up 30 percent; there have also been 10 agricultural and technical cadres selected into the leading groups. Since these fine middle-aged and young cadres entered the leading groups, they have injected vigor into countryside work and created conditions for doing a good job in building material civilization and spiritual civilization in the countryside. During the past few years, Zhitong commune has selected a contingent of fine middle-aged and young cadres; of the five secretaries, deputy secretaries and directors the average age is only 37 years; theirs constitutes the youngest leading group in the whole county. They are in the prime of life and are familiar with agricultural production; they regularly go down to the production team level to stay and conduct investigation there in order to master firsthand data for guiding the work of their subordinates; this has made it possible for all projects of work in the commune to forge ahead of those of others. This year, they have reaped rich harvests in the three kinds of wheat; both general production and per-acre production are 25 percent higher than those of last year; the

general production of their rape is 12 percent higher than that of last year, and both the three kinds of wheat and rape have doubled their production beyond the highest level in history. Theirs is therefore a commune with considerably greater margin of production increase in the county. Sun Xiaoxing [1327 1420 2502], director of the agricultural technology station of Nanjiao commune, is 35 years old; he has been assiduously studying agricultural techniques; his workstyle is forthright, his work is solid. Last October, he was elected deputy director of the commune management committee; at that time, it just happened to be the four-autumn busy season; he overcame many family difficulties to dive fully into the busy-season tasks. When he discovered sprouts resulting from the practice of some production teams not paying attention to the quality of wheat seedling, he submitted a report to the commune party committee in time and, together with other comrades, made a demonstration at the Shengxi production brigade by insisting on a quality criterion for autumn planting to ensure that, in its autumn planting work, the whole commune would seek to achieve speed while already doing better and hence reap both faster and better results. Because of the good quality of its autumn planting, this commune has reaped big, rich harvests in its summer-ripening crops this year; the amount of its single-season production increase in the three kinds of wheat has recovered the total amount of production decrease in all its crops last year.

Leaders of the commune and township levels in Tachang County are mostly cadres selected during the early post-liberation period and in the 1960's; their age is already around 50, and in terms of both physical strength and cultural knowledge they all begin to feel inadequate. A situation of dislocation thus has appeared in the basic-level leadership in the countryside. If the leadership strength at the basic level in the countryside is not reinforced in time, it would be difficult to further make a go of the county's production in agriculture, sideline undertakings, and industry. Therefore the county party committee has held repeated meetings to carry out special study, and urged the organizational departments to grasp closely and grasp well the training and selection of middle-aged and young cadres and the strengthening of commune and township leading group construction as a big matter of urgency. Through democratic recommendation, examination by the organizational departments, and election by the congresses, they pushed a contingent of middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of their lives to the leadership posts; at the same time, they made selections on the one hand, and provided training on the other hand, thereby strengthening the training and fostering of middle-aged and young cadres. Of the newly picked 103 middle-aged and young cadres, more than 85 percent are those who have participated in political and technical training; this has resulted in the level of their political theory and agricultural science being definitely improved, a further advantage in their undertaking leadership work.

Today, this county has selected at the basic level in the countryside more than 100 young cadres less than 35 years of age with a senior middle school cultural level as first-class "reservists" for the communes. The county party committee has decided to send them to party schools and agricultural technology schools for stationary training on a term-after-term and batch-after-batch basis.

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CSO: 4005/1119

PARTY AND STATE

SELF-RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTIES URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Zheng Zhongxiang [6774 1813 4382]: "Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0086] and Liu Lantao [0491 3482 3447] on Relations Between Party and Non-parties: Democratic Parties Must Cherish Self-Respect, Self-Strengthening and Self-Government"]

[Text] Minister Yang Jingren of the CCP Central Committee and Vice Chairman Liu Lantao of the CPPCC National Committee have recently each delivered a speech on the question of relations between the party and non-parties at the experience-exchange conference on economic consultation service work convened by the China Democratic National Construction Association and All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Yang Jingren said, Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that various democratic parties should practice self-government. This was the viewpoint expressed by our party in the 1950's that the organization of all democratic parties and groups should be independent; its development in the new historical era and under the new situation is a basic measure of adhering to the principle of "longterm coexistence and mutual supervision" between the Communist Party and various democratic parties and groups, and a further realization and development of the socialist comradely relationship of cooperation and collaboration between the Communist Party and various democratic parties and groups, as well as an important condition for realizing and developing the relationship of "showing devotion to each other and sharing weal and woe with each other" between the party and non-parties. Self-government by various democratic parties and groups will be of great significance to giving scope to the enthusiasm and role of various democratic parties and groups, to opening up a new situation in the united front, and to further developing the patriotic united front. Said Yang Jingren, we should overcome certain practices which are of no benefit to the self-government of the democratic parties and groups so that they can smoothly realize their satisfactory self-government.

Liu Langtao said, in striving for self-government the democratic parties and groups must also strive for self-respect and self-strengthening. He said, the communists are very respectful toward their party and are full of a sense of pride. Members of the democratic parties and groups must also have their

self-respect and self-dignity, stressing and treasuring their own role in serving the people. We advocate that the democratic parties and groups should love their socialist motherland and the CCP, but they must at the same time love their own parties and groups. China has a proverb which suggests "incessant self-strengthening"; this is of especially important meaning to the democratic parties and groups which adhere to the [Communist] Party's leadership. He said, the democratic parties and groups have their respective associated social forces and strata and their respective historical relations and characteristics; they should give scope to their own strong points, study their own particular situations, and dare to unrestrictedly open up a new situation of strivings and blaze new paths. Only thus can it be said to be a forceful demonstration of their conscientious adherence to the party's line, principles and policies as well as their adherence to the party's leadership.

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CSO: 4005/1119

PARTY AND STATE

BOLD USE OF CADRES WHO CAN MAKE BREAKTHROUGH URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Question and Answer Column by Gao Zhiye [7559 1807 2814]: "Enable the Leadership To Adapt to the Political Tasks of the Great Transitional Period"]

[Text] [Question] Why should we boldly use cadres who can make a breakthrough?

[Answer] According to the demands of revolution, integration with the younger generation, mastering of intellectual work and specialization, extremely important leading thinking as proposed by the party Central Committee for the task of simplifying organization and readjusting leadership is boldly to use cadres who can make a breakthrough and charge them with the important task of leading the various departments at various levels. If we grasp firmly this leading thinking, we can better implement the party's organizational line in the new period and enable the condition of the leadership to meet the political tasks of the great period of transition. Only in this way can we hope for success in our socialist modernization.

By cadres who can make a breakthrough, we do not mean blind and reckless individuals nor do we mean daydreamers who do not engage in practical work. We are talking about firm and sober Marxists who do a lot, comrades who can creatively implement the party line and policies.

Now, our country has entered a new era of historical development. The party's aim is to mobilize and organize the people throughout the country to build China into a powerful modern socialist country with a high degree of material civilization, spiritual civilization and democracy. To effect such a great transition, the tasks shouldered by the party, or the new situations and new problems that we have encountered or will encounter no doubt will become more complicated and more difficult than any of our previous transitions. Thus, we need more cadres who can make a breakthrough.

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CSO: 4005/1170

PARTY AND STATE

INVINCIBILITY AGAINST 'SUGAR-COATED BULLETS' URGED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Commentary by Wang Yongchen [3076 3057 2525]: "Party Spirit Overpowers Sugar-Coated Bullets"]

[Text] At the Hehua Ford corridor leading to the customs service, the customs personnel on duty are carrying out their duties faithfully while inspecting people passing back and forth through there. Among those caught in this process of inspection is a county commerce bureau chief by the name of Chen Lanxiang [7115 5695 7449], who has just returned from Hong Kong on a study trip. The foreign goods she has brought back far exceed the prescribed limit, yet she remains self-righteous. Her husband Zeng Kun [2582 0981], when pressed to circulate criticism against his wife, at the same time participates in even more extensive smuggling activities himself in order to fish more spoils.... In the face of this scene, branch office chief of the customs service Long Hansheng [7893 3352 3932] says angrily: "...We must be able to withstand the storms of the five continents and four seas, and not degenerate to the point where foreign guns and foreign cannons have not defeated us, but foreign goods are now defeating us!" This is the scene in the play "Accused People" staged at the Central Experimental Playhouse. Long Hansheng's words are crisp and cogent, causing one to reflect deeply.

As early as the immediate post-liberation period, Chairman Mao admonished us that it is possible that while some communists have not been conquered by the enemy with guns they somehow cannot withstand people's attack with sugar-coated bullets; thus in the face of such sugar-coated bullets they are going to be defeated. The big criminals convicted of corruption in the early days after the founding of our state, Liu Qingshan [0491 7230 1472] and Zhang Yushan [1728 0056 0810], were such people hit by the sugar-coated bullets; the upshot was that they went down in bankruptcy and disrepute. Along with the development of our socialist cause, the bourgeoisie used new tools to corrode those feeble-minded in our revolutionary ranks. Modern amenities in life are ordinarily material conditions for the continued development of the level of people's life; but some people somehow seek to pursue these irrespective of the means they must employ, and they thereby degenerate to the point of violating our party discipline embarking upon a criminal path. This is no longer an economic question but a question of whether or not the purity of our party as the vanguard of the proletariat

can be preserved, and also a big question relating to the construction of our four modernizations.

On stage, the behavior of people like Zeng Kun and Long Hansheng's questioning make us think of the years of war, when our party led the people of the whole country to defeat the foreign guns and foreign cannons of domestic and external enemies with their millet plus rifles. In those hard years, many comrades poured the last grain of millet into the common people's cooking pot and thereby gained the support and help of the masses. After they seized political power, most party members and cadres continued to give scope to the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and serve as guides in socialist construction. Yet, there are a few like Zeng Kun and Chen Lanxiang whose status started to undergo a change, and whose ideology began to degenerate; they were hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie in the new era. They only think of "modernizing" their individual life while forgetting our socialist four modernizations. In their attempt to snatch windfalls and fatten their private pockets, they stoop so low as to violate party discipline and the law of the state. Long Hansheng puts it well: the money they get "is but what is passed from the pocket of the state into the pockets of small collectives and private individuals; if this practice is allowed to continue, when is the state ever going to get rid of the 'poor' label!?" For the sake of covering up their criminal conduct, they seek to wave the shopsign of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy internally; to hell with the law and to hell with socialism, who cares about personal or national dignity at all so long as one can make money and grab foreign goods!?

The reason we practice the policy of opening to the outside world is for the purpose of learning advanced experience from foreign countries, of taking advantage of the domestic and international market, so that we can acquire the talent of organizing our domestic construction and developing our external economic relations and thereby provide an opportunity for our self-reliance and opening to the outside world to combine with each other and do an even better job in building our socialism; it is decidedly not to lay prostrate before the bourgeois lifestyle and become the captives of avaricious and greedy concepts of private ownership. Despite Zeng Kun and his ilk who take advantage of their office and power to commit outrages, there are still people like Long Hansheng and others who remain faithful to their duties and adhere to their principles. Technical cadre of the county commerce bureau Weng Qiufen [5040 4428 5358] was able to expose the illegal conduct of the Zeng Kun couple, and the arrival of the joint investigation team of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and its provincial counterpart was able to see that justice is upheld, subjecting Zeng Kun and his ilk to trial on the defendant's stand. This augurs that victory is bound to belong to the party and the people.

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CSO: 4005/1112

PARTY AND STATE

DANGER OF DEGENERATION OF CHINESE SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Imperialist 'Peaceful Evolution' Theory

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Lin Zhang [2651 4545]: "Understanding the Danger of 'Peaceful Evolution' in a Down-to-Earth Manner"]

[Text] Concerning our understanding of "peaceful evolution," it may be said that during the past 20 years and more traversed a path in the shape of a "Z." At the end of the 1950's, our party, in response to the "prediction" by imperialist politicians that the socialist countries would undergo a "peaceful evolution," raised the question of how to prevent this danger; however, before it was duly expounded under the guidance of correct principles, the question was quickly incorporated into the channel of the so-called "theory of continuing revolution," which thereby engineered its development toward the "Left" in terms of both its proposition and its content. During the period after the termination of the 10-year turmoil, people's main attention turned toward modernization; this question thus became seemingly forgotten or even abandoned as the intrinsic content of "Leftist" mistakes. Yet, the development of history somehow always tends to place time and again the tasks distorted by people on the agenda, as myriad situations arising in the economic realm and in the political and ideological realms in the past few years have forced people to solemnly consider this question once more. Under such circumstances the party Central Committee has reminded the whole party that in time of peace, the danger of our party and state as well as our socialist cause undergoing a "peaceful evolution" is still far from eliminated. This has doubtless been very timely and necessary.

But because we have gone through this zigzag process, some comrades have naturally come to harbor the following doubt: what is the difference between this and what in the past was couched as "remaining vigilant about the danger of 'peaceful evolution'"? And they therefore doubted the existence of such a danger.

Man's perception is a reflection of objective things; all views and theories must come from reality, but the key lies in whether or not they conform to reality. Is there any objective basis for the proposition that the danger

of "peaceful evolution" is still far from being eliminated? We should say that this is by no means alarmist talk nor a product of subjective imagination.

First of all, as a strategy for imperialism to subvert the socialist countries, "peaceful evolution" does exist objectively. Since the birth of the socialist countries, and particularly since these countries have established firm footholds, imperialism has continually alternated the use of open means of violence and this sinister, cunning "peaceful" method in its attempt to strangle this newborn social system in order to maintain its own rule over the entire world. Not long after the triumph of the October Revolution, there was armed intervention in Soviet Russia by 14 imperialist countries; right after the founding of the New China, American imperialism immediately launched the war of aggression against Korea that was "really aimed at someone else's territory." Along with this, at the same time it did all it could to sue its political, ideological and cultural influence and proceeded to "infiltrate" the socialist countries in the hope of achieving its goal of "peaceful conversion." On this point, America's former Secretary of State Dulles hardly minced words. As Lenin pointed out, with respect to the socialist countries, the international bourgeoisie "has not the slightest intention of abandoning its ambition to wait for a chance to stage a comeback by overt or covert means, in a constant or intermittent manner," and in this regard, "it cannot be said that we now enjoy full protection."

From our presentday situation, it looks precisely like this. In the past few years, we have implemented our policy of opening to the outside world, and our economic and cultural exchanges with other countries have become increasingly numerous; this is entirely necessary. But at the same time, the channels for imperialism and other reactionary forces abroad to proceed with their "peaceful evolution" strategy against us has also increased correspondingly, and, in terms of content and approach, such channels have become more varied and more cunning. Through all kinds of legitimate and illegitimate ways, they have used such means as smuggling, bribing, and buying over to carry out their material inducement, and they have used their bourgeois, corrupt ideas and lifestyle to corrode and poison us spiritually. This has already turned not a few people, even a very small number of middle-level and high-ranking cadres, in our ranks into captives of the bourgeoisie, and they are doing many things in deprivation of their national honor and personal dignity. Such phenomena of corruption and degeneration are far more serious than the conditions during the period of the "three-anti's" in the 1950's and 1960's, and their threat to our party and our socialist cause is also greater.

Second, as one of the possibilities for the development of class struggle in certain realms under socialist conditions, "peaceful evolution" does exist. In our real life, we can actually see that those elements committing serious economic offenses, new exploitative elements, certain remnants of the "gang of four" and other reactionary elements hostile to socialism have already been, or are now, befriending and corrupting some of our cadres and youths in the economic, political and ideological spheres, and

some people have thus already become acquainted with them. The various illegal and criminal activities in the economic realm, the influence of the rotten ideas of capitalism on certain people within the party and their pollution of our social customs, are far more rapacious and far more serious today than they were at any time in the past. This is closely related to the class struggle which exists in certain given realms and is an important reflection of such class struggle. Can we say that such a "peaceful" class struggle by no means harbors any possibility of a conversion toward "peaceful evolution"? Obviously not.

Since the danger of "peaceful evolution" thus does exist, then, does the proposition of this question today stem from the same point of view as that during the 10 years of turmoil? No, there is a fundamental difference involved. There are mainly two points to make here: First, these two propositions are based on entirely different estimates of our class situation and our political conditions. What is mentioned as "prevention of 'peaceful evolution'" in the "theory of continuing revolution" used to aim at the "capitalist headquarters" and "capitalist-roaders within the party," and such "headquarters" or "class" actually never existed. In our case, we have just clearly recognized that the situation with our party and the ranks of our cadres is basically sound; although the harm that those corrupted and degenerated by the influence of capitalism are doing is great, they are in the extreme minority. We must face the danger of this "peaceful evolution" squarely, but we must not exaggerate this danger at random, let alone taking the overwhelming majority of our party members and cadres as the targets of our struggle. Second, the concrete methods adopted by the two propositions against "peaceful evolution" are also entirely different. The "mass movements" directed from above, the "overall power seizures" and the "down with everything" approach pursued in the "cultural revolution" have all been proved by our practice to be entirely mistaken. Such pursuits not only would fail to prevent "peaceful evolution" but, on the contrary, would even cause capitalist and feudal things to spread further. In trying to prevent "peaceful evolution" today, we are basing ourselves on the objective laws of the development of our socialist society and proceeding with guidance and in an orderly manner through our socialist system itself. On the one hand, we are strengthening our ideological and political work, launching our education against corrosion, and heightening the consciousness of our party members and cadres in adhering to our Communist purity; on the other hand, in the case of corrupt and degenerate elements where proof is actually available, we carry out solemn punishment according to the provisions and procedures of our party discipline and laws of the state. We have not repeated, nor will we repeat, "the political movements of the past. It is obviously baseless to equate these two viewpoints and approaches.

It must be pointed out that to say the danger of "peaceful evolution" is still far from being eliminated does not necessarily mean that the restoration of the old system of exploitation is thereby inevitable. These are two fundamentally different things. So long as we maintain our clear understanding of the danger of "peaceful evolution" under the correct leadership of our party and adopt practical and effective measures, we are bound to be

able to prevent "peaceful evolution" from changing from a possibility into reality.

'Main Danger' From Within

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Tian Feng [3944 2800]: "Correctly Understand the Dictum on the 'Main Danger'"]

[Text] The struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic realm which is being launched right now is a serious struggle between corrosion by capitalist ideas and opposition to such corrosion by socialist ideas. It has been pointed out more than once in documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council that "the main danger comes not from anywhere else but the corruption and degeneration of the infirm elements within our own party"; therefore, it is necessary to conduct education on "this struggle for adherence to communist purity and against corruption and degeneration among communists and working personnel of the state." Some comrades ask: What is the difference between this proposition and the views of the "cultural revolution" period such as the so-called "emphasis on the crack down on the capitalist-roaders within the party" and "on the bourgeoisie within the party," etc? Are we not returning to the "Leftist" view of the past?

Of course, there is no reason to speak of the question of returning to the "Leftist" view of the past, because between the two there is an essential difference, and this lies fundamentally in the fact that the former accords with the actual situation of our presentday struggle, whereas the views regarding "capitalist-roaders," etc, were established on the basis of an idealistic estimate of the prevailing situation at that time.

Today, people can see very clearly that the corrosion by capitalist ideas, as an important aspect of class struggle in the socialist period, does exist objectively. Especially after our party has terminated many years of "closed-door" policy and firmly carried out the policy of opening to the outside world, that policy, along with the construction of our four modernizations, has come to be powerfully promoted (this is the main trend), and inevitably, an increase in the influence of the corrupt ideas of capitalism has likewise taken place. The fact is that as long as our party carries out the correct line, principles and policies, as long as the vast ranks of the members and cadres of our party, especially the middle-level and high-ranking cadres, consciously lead the vast ranks of the masses to implement the party's line, principles and policies, then the corrosion by capitalist ideas can never amount to anything, and our difficulties of this or that kind encountered in the process of our four modernizations will always be overcome. But, on the contrary, if our party members and cadres fail to remain conscious and clear-headed, if they lose their vigilance in face of the corrosion by capitalist ideas or even become transformed and degenerate, then they will, "to the extent of their power," cause serious damage to the building of our four modernizations. In

fact, the major and most important cases in respect to criminal activities in the economic realm today mostly involve party cadres or are supported or condoned by them; in fact, there are already some communists and party cadres, including a very small number of middle-level and high-ranking cadres of the party, who are sinking in the mud pit of capitalist ideas. It was precisely on the basis of the correct analysis of such an objective situation that the party Central Committee suggested in time: "the main danger comes from the corruption and degeneration of infirm elements within our party"; at the same time, it also pointed out that these degenerated elements are, after all, in the extreme minority, and the vast ranks of our party members and party cadres are good and relatively good. The existence of corrupt, degenerate elements is not a product of our social, economic and political system; on the contrary, their activities are damaging our economic and political systems and are bound to suffer a resolute crackdown and serious punishment. They may become new exploitative elements, but they can never develop into a new exploitative class, much less form a so-called "bourgeoisie within the party." In respect to the party's effort to clear-headedly and correctly resist the corrosion by capitalist ideas, these conclusions will doubtless play an important, positive role.

The views regarding "capitalist-roaders" and "bourgeoisie within the party" during the "cultural revolution" were definitely not put forward in isolation; as the core ideas of the "theory of continuing revolution," they reflected completely mistaken estimates as to the class conditions and political situation at the time. According to these views, after the fundamental completion of the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production, and the exploiting classes, as classes, no longer existed, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie remained the main contradiction in society, and along with the development of this contradiction, the center of gravity of class struggle would shift from society to the midst of the party and thereby form a "bourgeoisie" within the party itself. Undoubtedly, this deviated entirely from objective reality. The large contingent of comrades who were persecuted and overthrown as "capitalist-roaders" during the 10 years of internal disturbance precisely under the guidance of such an erroneous viewpoint--when our enemies and we were confused by each other--actually all leading cadres of the party and the state at various levels who adhere to Marxism and who are the core force of our socialist cause. From this, we can see that the conclusion about the "main danger" and viewpoints about "capitalist-roaders" and the like are derived according to entirely different class and political estimates. From the words used, there appears to be something in common, but in essence they are as different from each other as day and night.

Precisely because they proceed from different class and political estimates, they are sharply different also when they are reflected in concrete modes of struggle. In tackling the serious criminal activities in the economic realm, we must fully mobilize the masses, rely on the masses, and follow the mass line, but we are determined not to adopt the method used during the "cultural revolution" by resorting to political movements; instead, we strictly base ourselves on facts and take the law as our norm. Meanwhile, ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central

Committee decided to shift the focus of the party's work to socialist modernization, our party has remained steadfast about implementing this great strategic policy decision. In insisting on carrying out the struggle against corrosion by capitalist ideas and on cleansing away the corrupt and degenerate elements from our party today, our purpose is to purify the ranks of our party, heighten the party's fighting stamina, and thereby guarantee the smooth progress of our socialist modernization. This is decidedly different from the way people during the "cultural revolution" took class struggle as everything, viciously criticized "capitalist-roaders," viciously persecuted the "bourgeoisie within the party," caused production to halt everywhere, randomly applied a formula everywhere, and thereby brought the national economy to the brink of collapse.

In a word, the proposition of the party Central Committee about the "main danger" has absorbed the lessons of the "cultural revolution" and is profoundly realistic and relevant. We should correctly understand and implement it so as to firmly, steadfastly push our struggle against the corrosion by capitalist ideas through to the end and promote the healthy development of our four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/1105

PARTY AND STATE

CORRECTION OF UNHEALTHY PRACTICES IN EMPLOYMENT EMPHASIZED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by XINHUA RIBAO commentator: "Resolutely Rectify Unhealthy Practices in Personnel Employment"]

[Text] Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party's organization and personnel departments were known for their excellent tradition and style of work; whenever cadres were evaluated for promotion or transfer, they could conscientiously act in accordance with the party's political line calling for appointing cadres on merit, principles and policies concerning the employment of cadres, and give fair and just treatment to all. This is why the organization and personnel departments enjoyed a relatively high reputation among cadres and the masses. During the 10 years of civil strife, this excellent tradition and workstyle of the organization and personnel departments suffered serious damage. With the gradual rectification of the party's workstyle in the wake of the smashing to the "gang of four," the excellent tradition and workstyle of the organization and personnel departments are being restored and brought into play again. However, the task of completely eliminating the pernicious influence on the organization and personnel departments caused by the 10 years of civil strife remains very difficult. To attain this goal calls for enormous effort and hard struggle.

The key to success in rectifying the unhealthy workstyle of the organization and personnel departments lies in the ability of leading comrades at all levels to play an exemplary role in this field. It can be said that the vast majority of leading cadres have done a good job in this direction. Particularly noteworthy are good examples set by some long-tested old comrades who have inherited and carried forward the party's excellent tradition and workstyle and have proved themselves able to resist the corrosive influence and to refuse to be contaminated by it. But what commands our attention is the growth of individualism and the serious unhealthy tendencies cherished by some leading comrades. For example, in response to the question of job transfer, some have refused to take into consideration the needs of the party's cause, have demonstrated contempt for organizational discipline, and have refused to obey orders for transfer issued by their organizations; some have sought ways to develop relations with the aim of

overruling the orders or have deliberately or tacitly allowed their family members to argue the case on their behalf with their respective organizations; some have openly blackmailed their organizations into allowing them to delay their report to work and to take prolonged leave from office. When their children are ready for job placement, some always want them to remain by their side and to remain in big cities, while others want to do everything possible to place them in units or departments offering highly technical positions, light office work, good salary and good fringe benefits. Some have even used their power to devise ways to effect a transfer of their children from rural to urban residential status. In handling matters of concern to their former superiors, subordinates and colleagues, some have considered these as personal matters and have allowed favoritism to take the place of the party's workstyle of the organization and personnel departments first of all requires leading cadres to take the lead in enforcing the "Guiding Principles," to place strict demands on themselves, and to play an exemplary role in this direction.

Organization and personnel departments should consider it an inescapable duty to rectify their own unhealthy workstyle. This is why all cadres selected to serve these departments should be persons of strong party character and of integrity who are capable of resisting unhealthy tendencies and placing strict demands on themselves wherever they go. These are cadres who can always take the initiative to get the job done before asking their subordinates to do the same, who want to be fair to all no matter whether they are leading cadres or comrades of lower ranks, no matter whether they are acquaintances or not, and who want to treat both close and distant relatives alike. Organization and personnel departments must wholeheartedly concentrate on helping to meet the reasonable demands raised by cadres; they must uphold the party's principles and adopt an uncompromising attitude in dealing with unreasonable and illegitimate demands, no matter what approach is followed in reflecting such demands. Cadres on the staff of the organization and personnel departments must be warmhearted in dealing with people, must have a sense of responsibility and be businesslike in discharging their duties, and must have a sense of justice regarding the matter of principle. Those improper persons who have no sense of morality and who are inclined to promote unhealthy workstyles should never be allowed to serve in the organization and personnel departments. Stern disciplinary action must be taken against those cadres who, as a result of investigation, have been found guilty of misusing their power to enhance their private interests in violation of laws and discipline.

Rectification of the unhealthy workstyle of the organization and personnel departments calls for supervision by the masses. We must listen to the voice of the masses through various channels. Conscientious efforts must be made to investigate improper practices by the organization and personnel departments which are exposed by the masses. Meanwhile, measures must be taken to close loopholes in the rules and regulations governing the operation of the organization and personnel departments, and to enact a necessary code of ethics for observation by all concerned. We deeply believe that a complete rectification of the unhealthy workstyle of the organization and personnel departments can be anticipated if party committees at all levels will devote their attention to this task and if leading cadres and comrades on the staff of the organization and personnel departments will play an exemplary role in this direction, and closely rely on the masses to carry it out.

PARTY AND STATE

CPCCC'S KANG KEQING REVIEWS LIFE OF LI DEQUAN

HK241214 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Kang Keqing: "An Outstanding Social Activist--In Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of Comrade Li Dequan's Death"]

[Text] Comrade Li Dequan has been gone for a whole decade. While commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Mr Feng Yuxiang, a patriotic general, we profoundly cherish the memory of Madame Feng, our respected and beloved elder sister Comrade Li Dequan.

Comrade Li Dequan was an outstanding social activist and a forerunner of China's women's movement. She made a great contribution to China's new democratic revolution and to the cause of socialist revolution and construction. In the protracted revolutionary struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's national betrayal and autocratic rule and for people's democracy, Comrade Li Dequan, as the close companion of Mr Feng Yuxiang, shared weal and woe with him and they supported and encouraged each other. In 1924, under the guidance of Comrade Li Dazhao, Mr Feng assigned some communists to establish political work in the army. In 1933, aroused to patriotic indignation and influenced by our party, Mr Feng organized the Chahar anti-Japanese allied forces to boldly resist the enemy. In 1946-48, Mr Feng engaged in the struggle to expose Chiang Kai-shek and oppose U.S. support for Chiang Kai-shek in the civil war;...Mr Feng's progressive words and deeds were the fruits of Comrade Li Dequan's painstaking efforts, and Mr Feng's affinity for, and cooperation with, our party also contained Comrade Li Dequan's efforts.

It was at the first national women's congress in 1949 that I met Comrade Li Dequan for the first time. Although I was acquainted with her rather late, I had heard about her and Mr Feng Yuxiang's deeds long before then. After I met Comrade Li Dequan, her clear-cut and firm political approach and her philosophical and cheerful disposition made a deep impression on me. From then on we were constantly in touch with each other in women's affairs and in social activities and became close comrades and friends.

Born in 1896 to a peasant family in Beijing's Tong County, Comrade Li Dequan participated in labor from childhood. She was diligent in her studies. While studying at the university, she joined the "4 May" movement and displayed a strong patriotic fervor. After she married Mr Feng Yuxiang in 1924, under the

influence of Comrade Li Dazhao and the new situation that emerged after the first KMT-communist cooperation, she gradually became inclined toward the revolution. When Dr Sun Yat-sen went to the north to take charge of national policies, she went to Beijing to welcome Dr Sun Yat-sen in the capacity of Mr Feng Yuxiang's representative; when Dr Sun Yat-sen was critically ill, she again conveyed greetings to Dr Sun Yat-sen with a personal and handwritten letter from Mr Feng Yuxiang. In the training regiment of the nationalist army under Mr Feng's command, she actively explained and publicized the three great policies of uniting with Russia and the communists and of supporting the workers and peasants. In 1926 she followed Mr Feng on a visit to the Soviet Union. After staying in the Soviet Union for more than 1 year, she showed a great admiration for this first socialist country in the world and was determined to fight for the liberation of the Chinese people and the emancipation of women. Her ideological transformation was resented and hated by the reactionaries and, after her return to the motherland, the KMT right wing wrote an open letter to her, criticizing her for "suddenly changing her conviction after a visit to the Soviet Union." In 1928, with Mr Feng's support, she started the "Qiuzhi School" in Beijing for the purpose of cultivating talented people without charging a school fee. In the 1930's, Mr Feng twice retired to Mount Tai where he got a number of progressive scholars, including some party members, to give lessons in politics, economics and history. Comrade Li Dequan attended the lectures and studied hard. Meanwhile, she again set up a dozen primary schools in Taian. From 1936-37, she sponsored and organized in Nanjing the Nanjiang Women's Academic Research Institute to study women's and social affairs and to visit political prisoners in the KMT prisons. She made an appeal to the KMT authorities for improvements in the treatment of political prisoners. She also extensively united women from various circles and launched a national salvation movement.

During the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Li Dequan actively responded to the party's call and persisted in resisting Japan, in unity and in opposing Chiang Kai-shek's policy of capitulation and separatism. Due to the success of the party's united front work, the relations between Mr Feng Yuxiang and Comrade Li Dequan on the one hand and our party on the other hand became increasingly intimate. They actively supported our party's propaganda and publication work in the area under KMT rule and sent military personnel to Yanan to study guerrilla war. Li Dequan actively engaged in the national salvation movement. In particular, she joined in sponsoring and organizing the China children's welfare promotion association during wartime and served as its deputy managing director. She organized the large-scale and arduous work of rescuing refugee children in the war zones. She united a large number of progressive women in the war zones. She united a large number of progressive women and set up collecting posts in several war zones. They succeeded in rescuing more than 20,000 refugee children from the flames of war and transported them to various localities in the rear area. They also set up more than 40 nursery schools. Comrades Luo Shuzhang, Cao Mengjun and Du Junhui were heads of the nursery schools who had achieved outstanding successes at that time. The nursery schools not only protected the lives of tens of thousands of children but also trained a large number of youths who were of good character and scholarship. Some of them studied at the Yucai School run by Mr Tao Xingzhi and others later went to Yanan. Now many of them have become key members on the various fronts in the socialist construction.

When talking about the positive role of Chinese women during the anti-Japanese war in a speech at the start-of-term ceremony of the Chinese Women's University in Yanan in 1939, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Madam Li Dequan and others have made an extremely great contribution in rescuing refugee children and in child welfare work."

In practical struggle Comrade Li Dequan became an outstanding leader in Chinese women's circles. She was elected chairman of the women's committee of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association and then president of the Chinese Women's Association. With the support and help of our party, she, together with Comrades Shi Liang, Zhang Xiaomei, Liu Qingyang, Luo Shuzhang and Cao Mengjun, worked energetically for the organization and establishment of the Chinese Women's Association. This women's organization united progressive women from various democratic parties and those without party affiliation in the KMT-ruled area in the study of current affairs and politics and in mass struggle, and played a positive role in the democratic movement for opposing civil war and autocratic rule in the KMT-ruled area.

After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, together with the various democratic parties and the broad masses, Comrade Li Dequan upheld peace and democracy and opposed civil war and autocratic rule. She wrote an elegiac couplet for the female students murdered in the Kunming "1 December" massacre. The couplet read: "The remnants of demons and monsters know that there are some loopholes in the net of justice: how can civil rights exist when even musical instruments have been burned to ashes!" It was her public protest against Chiang Kai-shek's plot of instigating a civil war. In February 1946, the KMT special agents and thugs undermined a mass meeting held by the various circles in Chongqing in celebration of the successful convocation of the political consultative conference. They injured Guo Moruo, Li Gongpu and other democratic figures, bringing about the Jiaochangkou murder case which shocked the country and the whole world. In a series of protest struggles against the Jiaochangkou atrocity, Comrade Li Dequan unswervingly fought at the front line. She rallied in defense of the people's democratic rights and denounced the perverse acts of Chiang Kai-shek, who trampled on the resolution of the political consultative conference and suppressed the masses of people. In the dark days when the special agents run wild and when there were no guarantees for democracy and freedom, Comrade Li Dequan and Mr Feng time and again tried to cover up for, and rescue, the communists, democratic figures and progressive students. For this reason, they came under the surveillance of the KMT special agents, who in turn restricted their movements. Confronted with various kinds of persecution, Comrade Li Dequan indignantly said: "Nowadays the special agents rule the roost; we do not even have freedom of movement!"

In order to remove a major obstacle to his plot of waging civil war and exercising autocratic rule, Chiang Kai-shek sent Mr Feng Yuxiang to the United States under the name of "investigating water conservancy projects." In the autumn of 1946, Feng Yuxiang and his wife arrived in the United States. After unloading her luggage, Comrade Li Dequan, following Comrade Deng Yingchao's instructions, rushed to New York to attend the world women's assembly. At the meeting she put forward various motions, such as "unite women in various countries of the world to fight for democracy and peace" and "oppose the United States for support-

ing Chiang Kai-shek in launching a civil war," which won the support of the female representatives of various countries. For this she was commended and encouraged by Comrade Deng Yingchao. In the United States, Comrade Li Dequan and Mr Feng participated in various social activities. They exposed to the numerous countrymen residing abroad and to the U.S. Government and public Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary crimes of autocratic rule and traitorous deeds, propagated the Chinese people's democratic struggle and opposed the U.S. Government's policy of supporting Chiang Kai-shek in the civil war. Their revolutionary activities scared the KMT reactionary clique. Chiang Kai-shek ordered Mr Feng to return to the country but Mr Feng resolutely refused. After hearing the news, Comrade Li Dequan, who was in the western part of the United States at the time, immediately wrote a letter to Mr Feng Yuxiang, expressing her support for his struggle. The letter read in part: "The members of the KMT are to be reregistered. Old Chiang has ordered you to return to the country. All this shows that your prestige in the eyes of the people has increased. It is so high that he is extremely afraid. Exert yourself, for a bright future is around the corner."

In response to our party's call for the convocation of a new political consultative conference, Mr Feng Yuxiang and Comrade Li Dequan returned to China by boat via the Soviet Union in the summer of 1948. On the way, a fire suddenly broke out in the ship and Mr Feng, unfortunately, died in the accident. Enduring the strong grief of losing her husband and beloved daughter, Comrade Li Dequan set store by the state affairs and, after making arrangements for their funerals and making a slight recovery from her injuries, determinedly returned to the country. She went to the liberated area and, carrying forward the behest of Mr Feng, plunged herself into the mighty liberation struggle of the Chinese people.

In March 1949, with prestige gained during the protracted struggle in the KMT-ruled area, Comrade Li Dequan was elected head of the women's delegation from the KMT-ruled area. She attended the Chinese women's national congress held in Beijing, at which she delivered a "report on the women's movement in the KMT-ruled area." At this congress, she was elected vice chairman of the all China federation of women. In the same year, she attended the first plenary session of the CPPCC and took part in the work of the founding of the PRC. Soon afterward she was appointed minister of public health. She was one of the first two female ministers in new China.

Under the leadership of the party, Comrade Li Dequan worked her heart out to protect and improve the people's health. She united cadres from every part of the country and worked together with them. She did not feel ashamed to ask and learn from her subordinates and she modestly learned from the comrades who had professional skills and revolutionary experience. She set an example by taking the lead in implementing the party's principles and policies, such as in public health work we should learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers; put prevention first; unite practitioners of Chinese medicine and doctors trained in Western medicine; and public health work should be integrated with mass movement. She was very much concerned about family planning. She approved of Mr Ma Yinchu's population theory and studied and discussed the questions of birth control and contraception with Mr Ma Yinchu and Shao Lizi. Comrade Li Dequan

was concerned about, and devoted herself to, the health care of women and children. She stressed the point that only by relying on the organizations of women's federations and penetratingly mobilizing the masses would it be possible to do a good job in maternity and child health work. By keeping the public health departments in touch with the federations of women and coordinating one with the other, she managed to achieve, within a few years after the founding of the PRC, marked successes in various work, such as transforming midwives left over from the old society, popularizing new methods of delivering a child, eliminating tetanus in infants, preventing puerperal fever, reducing infant mortality rates, protecting the health of women and children as well as setting up and developing childcare centers. She successively held the posts of vice chairman of the first, second and third all-China federations of women and, although it was only a concurrent job, she always fulfilled her duty and flexibly integrated public health work with women's work. This was one of her great contributions to the people's public health undertakings and to the women's liberation cause.

While shouldering heavy responsibility and working busily, Comrade Li Dequan accepted the assignments entrusted to her by the party, government and the mass organizations. On many occasions she made nothing of her hardships and went abroad as the head of delegations for visits and participation in international conferences. She spread to every continent and to the people of various countries the righteous calls of the Chinese people to defend world peace and oppose the aggressive wars and introduced the new achievements of our country in the socialist construction, thus sowing the seeds of friendship among the Chinese people and the people of various countries in the world. Her international activities are deeply ingrained in the memory of the Chinese people and the people of the world.

Comrade Li Dequan loved the party and socialism. In the course of protracted struggle, a profound revolutionary friendship was forged between her on the one hand and Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao on the other. Whether in domestic or international work, she always resolutely carried out the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the central authorities. She had a deep respect for the party organizations and was able to modestly accept suggestions and actively set forth her own views. In the 1950's Comrade Li Dequan asked to be admitted into the party and was determined to train herself into a vanguard fighter of the working class. In 1958 she realized her aspiration of many years' standing by joining the CPC. By that time, she was over 60 years old but she had accomplished the transformation from a democratic fighter into a communist one. She felt that she had gained a new lease on life. During the 10 years of internal disorder, she had a profound hatred for the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and consistently had full confidence in the party and the people.

Comrade Li Dequan was born and brought up in the old society, and she also once had connections with old official circles, but she did not adore wealth and rank and she scorned bureaucratic practices. She always kept in line with the times, and never stopped doing so. She resolutely followed the truth, and never wavered. In old China evildoers were in power, but she was not tainted by this foul situation, and thus deserved much praise. Being loyal to the party and the people, she devoted every ounce of her energy to the revolutionary cause.

Although she was in a high post, she always led a plain life. Like Mr Feng, she too loved the motherland and the people. She was concerned about the weal and woe of the masses. She never lived in luxury. She was never wasteful of the basic necessities of life. She never abused her post to offer good jobs to her relatives or old friends. She was strict to her children and even their weddings were arranged in a simple way. Being of a sanguine disposition, she was always cheerful when she was in contact with people of dealing with some matter. She showed no concern for her personal interests. She was warmhearted toward comrades and her subordinates and was amiable and easy to approach. She persisted in physical exercise to keep a strong body and a healthy mentality so she would feel fit and strong even when hearing the age of 70. Such noble characters and good behavior of Comrade Li Dequan are worth learning from.

Comrade Li Dequan was much concerned about the great cause of reunifying the motherland during her lifetime. She always thought of compatriots and absent relatives and friends in Taiwan. When commemorating Comrade Li Dequan we must further strengthen and expand the patriotic united front. We hope compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, as well as overseas Chinese abroad, will further unite in the light of patriotism to help bring about the third cooperation between the CPC and the KMT so that the flesh and blood on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can reunite at an early date and the peaceful reunification of the motherland can be realized soon.

At present, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the whole party and the people of all nationalities are rousing themselves with one heart and one mind to strive for the implementation of the gist of the 12th Party Congress. When commemorating Comrade Li Dequan we should learn from her revolutionary spirit and noble moral character with a view to making contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/15

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA POLITICAL COMMISSAR SPEAKS ON PARTY WORK STYLE

SK280424 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Zhao Jiang, delegate to the 12th Congress and political commissar of a certain PLA unit stationed in Tianjin, spoke on his own understanding of party building while relaying the documents of the congress at an enlarged meeting of the unit's party committee. On the importance of improving party work style, he said:

Our party has begun to play the role of leading the political power of the country. It is very different from when it had not seized political power. When the party was in a position of being oppressed, slaughtered and encircled and suppressed, it was for the purpose of serving the people, the country, the nation and the communist ideals that one joined the party and served as a cadre to take the lead in fighting bravely, shedding blood and sacrificing one's life.

For individuals, there was no fame, nor profit to seek. Instead, they had to be prepared for the greatest sacrifice. The situation is different now. One has power after joining the party and serving as a cadre. A very few party members even abuse the power to infringe on the people's interests and, when things go on unchecked, turn from the people's servants into the people's masters. Organizationally speaking, they have joined the party, but ideologically speaking, they have not. They seek selfish interests, establish illegal contacts and divorce themselves from the masses, thus corrupting the party's fine traditions and damaging the party's image. Therefore, to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, as urged at the 12th CPC Congress, is of great immediate and far-reaching significance in strengthening party building.

Comrade Zhao Jiang then expounded the reasons why it is possible to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party work style within 5 years. He said: 1. The 12th CPC Congress considered the party work style recertification as a matter of prime importance for our party and decided to devote 3 years to consolidating comprehensively party work style and organizations, group after group in different stage. It urged party organizations at all levels to pay close attention to the work at pilot units and gain experience. After full preparation, they should extend the work step by step in a planned manner from the latter half of 1983. In matters of organization and leadership, the consolidation will start with the leading organs and cadres and then proceed, from

top to bottom, with the leading bodies at different levels which have already been consolidated leading the consolidation of the subordinate and primary organizations. In matters of method, we should act in, and develop further, the spirit of the Yanan rectification movement in unfolding earnest criticism and self-criticism. In the final stage, there will be a reregistration of all party members and, in strict accordance with the provisions of the new party constitution, those who still fail to meet the requirements for membership after education shall be expelled from the party or asked to withdraw from it. All this proves that the CPC Central Committee has made a firm determination. We should be convinced that it will achieve good results.

2. We have had the best party constitution to serve as guidance for our action. The party constitution approved at the 12th CPC Congress conforms to the characteristics and needs of the new historical period and sets stricter ideological, political and organizational demands on party members and party cadres. Recently we selected a regiment as a pilot unit to conduct education in the new party constitution among party members. Marked results have been achieved within a comparatively short period of time.

3. We have the efforts of the broad masses of party members and the support of the people. At any time, those who engage in unhealthy trends are small in number and those who uphold healthy tendency account for a great majority. Unhealthy trends do not enjoy popular support while correction of unhealthy trends is the will of the people. The CPC Central Committee's efforts in rectifying party work style benefit the country and the people and win the heartfelt support of party members and people. History has proven that anything healthy, professsive and in conformity with the trends and the people's will is bound to become a reality.

4. The situation in the party has increasingly improved since the third plenary session. This has laid a solid foundation for the fundamental improvement of party work style. We should have a correct estimation of current party work style. Since the third plenary session, the CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to work style rectification and has done a great amount of work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for upholding the four basic principles to wage a struggle of two lines against both left and rightist influence. The CPC Central Committee established the central discipline inspection commission and the discipline inspection commissions at various levels whose major task is to safeguard party discipline and rectify party work style, and formulated the guiding principles for inner-party political life and regulations on the life and wages of high-grade cadres. In accordance with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee, the party has conducted education in the four basic principles, the anticorruption ideas and the revolutionary ideals, launched extensive activities to build the socialist spiritual civilization and to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, and consolidated leading bodies at all levels. The great amount of work mentioned above has enabled the party to revive its fine work style, improve its situation and increasingly raise its prestige. Party work style is developing to become better and better.

Comrade Zhao Jiang pointed out: Of course, we should still be clear-headed to see that the work to correct unhealthy trends and achieve a fundamental turn

for the better in party work style remains arduous. However, as long as every party member, particularly party-member cadres, has confidence in victory, works hard and, starting from leaders, from his own level and himself, acts in strict accordance with the new party constitution, the fundamental turn for the better in party work style will surely be achieved, just as Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report that in the coming 5 years a fundamental turn for the better in party work style can and definitely shall be accomplished.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEMORIAL RALLY FOR RAO ZHANGFENG

HK290655 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee's United Front Work Department Holds Rally in Memory of Comrade Rao Zhangfeng, a Fine Communist Party Member and a Good Cadre of the People"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the decision of the Guangdong provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC committee's united front work department held a rally yesterday morning in the Guangdong science hall to mark the 12th anniversary of the death of Comrade Rao Zhangfeng and to cherish the memory of this outstanding Communist Party member and good cadre of the people.

Comrade Rao Zhangfeng's ancestral home was Dapu, Guangdong Province. In July 1936, he joined the CPC. Before liberation, he was a secretary of the provisional work committee for the south under the CPC Central Committee, a member of the CPC Committee of Guangdong Province, director of the propaganda department of Guangdong provincial CPC Committee, director of the propaganda department of the CPC committee of the Dongjiang special zone, director of the united front work department of the CPC committee of northern Guangdong Province, secretary general of the command of the Dongjiang column and so forth. After liberation, he successively held the posts of publisher of NANFANG RIBAO, deputy director of the united front work department of the South China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, director of the united front work department of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC, director of the culture and education office of Guangdong Province, deputy director of the Guangdong Scientific and Technological Commission, secretary of the CPC committee, president of the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute and so forth. During the 10 years of turmoil, he was brutally persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and died on 12 September 1970 at the age 57.

More than 500 people attended the memorial rally, including responsible comrades of the CPC committee and people's government of Guangdong Province Liu Tianfu, Wang De, Yin Linping, Liang Weilin and Yang Kanghua, responsible comrades of the provincial military district, responsible members of various democratic parties, nonparty patriotic personages, cadres of organs directly under the provincial government and provincial CPC committee, teachers and students of the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute and other universities and colleges and Comrade Rao Zhangfeng's friends.

The memorial rally was presided over by Zhang Poquan, director of the united front work department of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee.

Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor, delivered a speech at the rally.

Yin Linping, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC, also spoke at the memorial rally. He said: Comrade Rao Zhenfeng led a fighting life. During the 1950's, when Comrade Zhengfeng was mainly in charge of united front work, he was attacked by the "leftist" ideology and improperly criticized. However, he stuck to the party's united front policy. He was bold in speaking out from a sense of justice and putting forth the proposal of "defending" those old friends who had for a long time cooperated with the party. Although he was later wronged, due to various erroneous judgements against him, and was transferred to work at the grassroots level, his belief in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, his communist ideals and devotion to socialist cause were firm and unshakable. He strictly observed the party organizational discipline and maintained the lofty character of the proletarian revolutionary fighters. Thus he was highly praised by cadres and masses at the grassroots levels. During the 10 years of turmoil, Comrade Zhangfeng was mercilessly persecuted. However, he always retained the unyielding integrity of a revolutionary and withstood the torture aimed at "obtaining confessions by compulsion and giving them credence" and stuck to "explaining" his historical problems based on facts and wrote certifying essays concerning personal history of those comrades with whom he had once worked together in a practical way. He gave his precious life in grief due to the persecution of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We lost such a good comrade and our party lost a good fighter and good cadre. This was a bitter historical lesson. After the downfall of the "gang of four," and since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, we have succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and all party work has been brought onto the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. A great number of false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups inside and outside the party have been redressed and a fair judgement has also been passed on Comrade Rao Zhangfeng and his reputation has been rehabilitated. According to the decision of the provincial CPC committee, a memorial memorial rally is held today to commend the revolutionary spirit and excellent character of Comrade Rao Zhangfeng in order to educate our comrades who are still alive. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng, who is in the netherworld, may now rest in peace.

The rally has received memorial articles, poems and elegiac couplets from Li Weihai, Huang Dingcheng, Zheng Sheng, Hu Yuzhi, Sun Qimeng, Sa Kongliao, Sun Daguang, Song Zhiguang, Liu Shimu, Lian Guan, Liao Mosha, Wu Dizhou, Kuang Ming, Zhang Keming and others.

Noted personages in Hong Kong and Macao also sent messages of condolence. They are Wang K'uang, Ch'i Feng, Fei I-ming, He Hsien, Ma Wan-chi, Li Tzu-sung, Li Sung, Li Chaofang, Li Chung, Yang Chi, Chin Jao-Ju, Wang Chia-cheng, He Ming-shih, Tseng Ming-chih and others.

Before the convening of the memorial rally, leading Comrades Liu Tianfu and others met the relatives of Comrade Rao Zhangfeng.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG'S LIU TIANFU SPEAKS AT MEMORIAL RALLY

HK290909 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Speech by Liu Tianfu [0491 3944 1133] at a meeting marking the 12th anniversary of the death of Rao Zhangfeng [7437 1757 7364]: "A Loyal Fighter and Fine Party Member"]

[Text] Comrade Rao Zhangfeng left us 15 years ago, today, we are holding a memorial service to show our deep memory of this fine party member, old comrade of ours and the good cadre of the people.

Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was born in 1913 in Dapu County of Guangdong Province. In July 1936, he became a member of the CPC. Before liberation, he was the secretary of the CPC provisional work committee in the south, a member of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee and director of its propaganda department, director of the propaganda department of the CPC Dongjiang River special zone, director of the united front work department of the northern Guangdong provincial CPC committee and the secretary general of the Dongjiang River column command. After liberation, he was the manager of NANFANG RIBAO, deputy director of the united front work department of the CPC South China Bureau, director of the united front work department of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, the vice chairman of the Guangdong CPPCC, director of the Guangdong culture and education office, deputy director of the Guangdong scientific and technological commission and secretary of the party committee and president of the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute. During the 10 years of turmoil, he was persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As a result, he died on 12 September 1970. He was only 57.

Comrade Rao Zhangfeng's entire life was a revolutionary and fighting one. As early as when he was a student in Dapu County, he had been an advanced young man who sought enlightenment and was critical of darkness. In 1930, he entered the Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. As a young man who was ideologically advanced and in pursuit of truth, he actively organized the masses of advanced students to write essays, published periodicals, cry out the demands of the young people to make revolution, to resist Japanese invasion and to save the country and actively take part in various advanced activities. As a result, he became the focus of attention of the reactionary KMT while he also became one of the young men our party valued and wished to educate. In July 1936, he gloriously became a CPC member at Zhongshan University.

After he had become a party member, the party sent him to Hong Kong to become secretary of the CPC provisional work committee in the south. In the spring of 1938, in accordance with the directives of the Central Committee, the CPC provisional work committee in the south was abolished and the Guangdong provincial CPC committee was established. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng became a member of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee and the director of its propaganda department. In October 1938, Guangzhou fell into enemy hands. The organs of the Guangdong provincial committee retreated to northern Guangdong to continue the resistance against Japan. In accordance with the conditions of the resistance, the Guangdong provincial CPC committee sent Comrade Rao Zhangfeng to the Dongjiang River region to take part in the planning of establishing the CPC Dongjiang River special zone, mobilize the masses to fight against Japan, develop party organization in the counties, expand the united fronts and wage guerrilla warfare. In February 1939, the CPC Dongjiang River special zone was established and Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was appointed a member of its standing committee and the director of its propaganda department. In this period, he paid special attention to educating cadres to fight the Japanese, established study classes and frequently gave lectures himself. In order to assemble all patriotic forces to fight the Japanese, he actively promoted the united front work and rallied support from all circles to fight the Japanese and support the revolution. He had advantageously put forward justified struggles with moral integrity against the stubborn KMT sabotage against the resistance movement. Under the concrete guidance of the special zone country CPC committees were formed one after another. The united fronts of the national resistance movement of the entire Dongjiang River region was expanded and consolidated and the democratic force to fight the Japanese was enormously expanded and strengthened. As a result, the basis for the gradual development of regional guerrilla warfare against the Japanese had begun. In March 1941, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was transferred to the northern Guangdong provincial CPC committee to become the director of its united front work department. Later, the provincial committee was sold out and destroyed by a traitor. The situation was desperate. In accordance with the directives of the higher authorities, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng moved to the Dongjiang River region and became the secretary general of the Guangdong provisional CPC committee. At that time, the fighting was intense, the Japanese occupied the entire Kowloon-Guangzhou Railway [KGR] and the KMT army suffered one defeat after another. The Dongjiang River column waged guerrilla warfare along the KGR and bravely fought against more than 20,000 Japanese soldiers and puppet soldiers. In this period, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was the secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, in addition, he vigorously helped Comrade Yin Linping handle some work of the fighting units. In July 1945, when the Guangdong regional CPC committee was established, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was one of the leaders of the committee for urban work.

After 8 years of bloody war, the Chinese people finally defeated the Japanese imperialists. On 15 August 1945, the Japanese bandits were finally forced to announce their unconditional surrender. After that, the party sent Comrade Rao Zhangfeng to work in Hong Kong. He actively drew up plans to recover the advanced newspaper--Huashang Bao, which was very influential during war time. It was not easy to restore such a big newspaper as there was little money and manpower available after the war. He worked days and nights and went everywhere to look for democratic personalities, patriotic overseas Chinese and Hong Kong

and Macao compatriots to ask them to contribute money and manpower. After intense planning, Huashang Bao resumed publication in January 1946. The fact that Huashang Bao resumed publication was welcomed by the masses of democratic personalities, patriotic overseas Chinese and the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was the party member in charge of Huashang Bao. He was good at unifying the masses and arousing the enthusiasm of the masses; as to nonparty personages, he trusted their work, took care of their lives and consulted them whenever there was something important. He drew on their collective wisdom and absorbed all useful ideas so that the newspaper gradually became more and more successful. In addition to working for Huashang Bao, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng also shouldered the important united front work. He paid special attention to unifying patriotic personalities and personalities of the democratic parties and the consolidation and development of the united front. In order to receive the news broadcast by XINHUA, he bore the responsibility of establishing a XINHUA branch office and later became the director of the branch office. In the beginning of 1947, the CPCP South China Bureau was established. In order to strengthen the work on the overseas Chinese of southeast Asia, the party sent Comrade Rao Zhangfeng to Singapore to establish the XINHUA Singapore branch office, to actively promote the unifying of the overseas Chinese and to publicize the policies of our party. As a result, he extended our party's influence on the overseas Chinese, vigorously revealed the reactionary KMT's crime of dictatorship, treason and starting the civil war and had pushed forward the patriotic-democratic movement of the overseas Chinese. In June 1948, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng returned to Hong Kong from Singapore to continue the work of the united front. Having overcome difficulties and hardships, he succeeded in safely sending many leaders of the democratic parties and many famous people back to the liberated areas. In the people's war of liberation, our party went from victory to victory, while the Chiang Dynasty rapidly collapsed. Some KMT officers hesitated, not knowing where to go; some actively contacted our party, expressing their willingness to render meritorious service. At that time, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was in Hong Kong in charge of the united front work. He had done a lot to help the KMT army and government personnel stage uprisings, for instance, the incident in which the KMT army and government personnel, led by Wu Qiwei, jointly sent a telegram to announce their uprising and the uprising staged by Ceng Tianjie, Li Jiezhi and Wei Hanxian in eastern Guangdong. As a result, obstructions to the war of liberation were reduced and the process of liberating southern China were accelerated. On the eve of the liberation of Guangzhou, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng and other comrades strived to perform the duties of the former army and government personnel and made them safeguard the properties of the organs so that our party could smoothly take over. With his steadfast and preserving struggles, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng greeted the liberation in coordination with the army which had come to the south.

After the liberation of Guangzhou, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng immediately returned to Guangzhou to take part in the new government. He was responsible for taking over the news publication system. In addition, he was the director of the news publication department and the managing editor of NANFANG RIBAO. When the new government was put into operation, the party gave him another important task: to establish the united front work department of the CPC South China Bureau so as to unify personalities of various democratic parties, patriotic personalities, overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, to develop the

people's democratic united front and to strive to build a new China with their joint efforts. At the beginning of liberation, many patriotic and democratic personalities gathered in Guangzhou. An important task of the united front work department was to arrange work for them and to take care of them. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng held: they are the people who offered assistance when the people had difficulties, and they have performed good deeds. Some of them have taken part in the uprisings, some are patriotic overseas Chinese who have supported our revolutionary cause for a long time and some are the ones who harbor patriotic zeal and go back to their native country for shelter. One of the important tasks of the party's united front work is to warmly receive them, give them appropriate placement and give them the opportunity to play their appropriate role in the construction of their native country. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng personally took up the responsibility of reception and placement. All those who had contributed to the revolution and the people were properly and individually accommodated in accordance with the requirements of work, their individual conditions and their personal preferences. In this way, the party's policy of trusting and cooperating with the democratic personalities was fully embodied. In addition, the criterion of "whoever has performed good duties for the people will not be forgotten by the people" was also embodied. As a result, their enthusiasm in contributing their efforts for the construction of a new China had been aroused. In his work on the united front, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng paid special attention to encouraging overseas Chinese to return to take part in the construction of their motherland. He had mobilized many intellectuals and people of the commercial and industrial circles to return to work. He personally led the organization and establishment of the "South China Joint-Stock Enterprise Ltd." It was our first joint state-private enterprise which absorbed investments from overseas Chinese and the people of Hong Kong and Macao. The enterprise exerted great influence on the commercial and industrial circles of Hong Kong and Macao and among the overseas Chinese as well. In addition, it had contributed much to support the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, oppose the imperialist economic blockade, promote the interflow between rural and urban areas and support the construction of the country.

In various political movements, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng adhered to the principles and the party spirit of seeking truth from facts. He dared suggest that non-party personages who had contributed to the revolution be protected. Later, he was punished, which he did not deserve, and was transferred to the grassroot level. But he remained faithful to the party. Under adverse conditions, he worked hard and was not upset by criticism. He adhered to his work and strived to unify the masses. History has proven that: What Comrade Rao Zhangfeng had done was correct while the punishment given to him was incorrect. When he was responsible for the united front, the results achieved in Guangdong were remarkable.

Beginning in the 1960's, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was transferred to the education and culture front. When he was responsible for the Guangdong scientific and technological commission, the culture and education office of Guangdong and the Guangzhou Foreign Language Institute, Comrade Rao Zhangfeng held extreme respect for the intellectuals. He actively made friends with them and fully promoted and aroused their enthusiasm. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng always said: to respect intellectuals is to respect science and education. Since he was faith-

ful to the scientific and educational undertakings of the party and was good at implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, the results achieved in culture, education, scientific and technological work in Guangdong in that period were remarkable as well.

For this reason, the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, in accordance with the principles of seeking truth from facts and making corrections whenever there is a fault, has renewed its conclusion of Comrade Rao Zhangfeng, has cancelled the decision made in the past to punish Comrade Rao Zhangfeng and has repudiated all slander and libel given him during the "great cultural revolution." He is rehabilitated and his honor is restored.

Comrade Rao Zhangfeng was a fine member and a loyal proletarian fighter of the CPC. In the decades in which he took part in the revolution, he had been loyal to the party, the revolution and the people, strived to learn Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, seriously implemented the line principles and policies of the party and strived hard to work for the party cause. Particularly in united front work, he provided important contributions. Throughout his life, he was loyal to the party, openhearted, guiltless and hardworking regardless of adverse conditions; he paid attention to the interests of the whole, worked hard regardless of criticism, unified the comrades and paid attention to the well-being of others; he was modest, careful, amiable, approachable, honest in performing his official duties and led a thrifty and simple life. His moral character was deeply praised and admired by both party members and nonparty members and by people both inside and outside the country.

In the hearts of the people there is a monument. Comrade Rao Zhangfeng will live forever in our hearts, in the hearts of the masses, in the hearts of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and in the hearts of the overseas Chinese. Today we hold this service to commemorate Comrade Rao Zhangfeng so that we can follow his spirit of being loyal to the party, striving for the revolution throughout his life, working hard regardless of criticism, paying attention to the well-being of others, setting strict demands on himself and wholeheartedly working for the people. In this way and under the guidance of the party, we seriously implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to create a new situation in the construction of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHAANXI MILITARY DISTRICT CONVEYS CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK220907 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial Military District yesterday morning called a conference of cadres at and above the regimental levels from its subordinate units, from PLA units stationed in Xian area and from military units to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. (Cai Changyuan), delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and second political commissar of the provincial military district, conveyed the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. In accordance with the higher authorities' relevant instructions, Comrade (Cai Changyuan) made the following three demands concerning the PLA's study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

1. It is imperative to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress under the guidance of communist ideology, to be clear about the basic spirit of the new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress and about the great significance of further strengthening our party building, to strengthen our sense of responsibility and honor for fighting for the cause of communism and to [passage indistinct].

2. Party committees at all levels must truly grasp the task of studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as a task of primary importance. Political organs at all levels must act in accordance with the demands made by the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee and the PLA general political department and make specific arrangements for studying and implementing the congress spirit. Through the study carried out by vast numbers of commanders and fighters, we must reach unanimity of views on the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

After conveying the spirit, Comrade (Cai Changyuan) called on all commanders and fighters to apply the revolutionary indomitable spirit to realize with one heart and one mind the strategic tasks put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress and to quicken the pace of building a revolutionary army which is revolutionized, modernized and regularized.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANDONG PROMULGATES REGULATIONS ON PLA SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS

SK241256 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 15 September the Shandong Provincial People's Government officially promulgated the provincial provisional regulations on privileges of martyrs' and army-men's families and disabled soldiers that was approved by the provincial people's congress standing committee at its 16th meeting.

The 20-article regulations are comprehensive in contents and specific in details. The regulations point out first of all that people's government at all levels must strengthen the ideological and political education among martyrs' and army-men's families and disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers. It is necessary to organize them to study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought and the party's line, principles and policies on a regular basis. Efforts should be made to educate cadres in carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army-men's families. Genuine efforts should be made toward quality work in giving preferential treatment to martyrs' and army-men's families and disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers and in making appropriate arrangements with regard to their production and livelihood. During the periods around this year's spring festival and 1 August army day, efforts should be made to sponsor all kinds of activities to extend regards to martyrs' and army-men's families, veteran red army-men and disabled soldiers. Commercial and supply and marketing departments should sell commodities to them on a priority basis.

The regulations stipulate that units practicing the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of contracting work tasks to individual households should treat them on a priority basis in issuing aid-to-agriculture funds, distributing [?farm implements] and fine seeds, supplying farm chemicals and fertilizer and giving agricultural technical guidance.

The regulations emphasize: Production brigades in rural areas should give preferential treatment to parents, spouses and underage children of revolutionary martyrs as well as directly-related members of compulsory servicemen's families, as for compulsory servicemen without families, production brigades should take the responsibility of keeping the complimentary grain and money allotted to them until they are demobilized and return home. In accordance with the extent of their difficulty, appropriate assistance should be given to disabled revolutionary soldiers who have problems in making both ends meet, retired veteran red army-men and veteran soldiers who are demobilized because of illness and are unable to work for a long time.

In localities where the system of assuming responsibility for production is introduced, contractual plots should, as is the case with other members of the commune, be assigned to compulsory servicemen to be tilled by their families. People's communes should notify the units to which the compulsory servicemen belong what benefits their families are enjoying. Production brigades should assign special personnel to take care of childless, aging veteran army men and dependents of martyrs.

The regulations emphasize: production brigades should democratically assess the allowances for army men's families in spring every year and distribute them down to households. In [word indistinct] in the summer and settling accounts at year's end, people's government at all levels must check if the year's allowances have been allotted according to the plan.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

XIAO QUANFU AT PLA UNITS CADRES MEETING

HK230253 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The meeting of party cadres at and above regimental level which has been held by Urumqi PLA units to convey and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, opened in Urumqi yesterday. Commander Xiao Quanfu and political Commissar Tan Youlin of the units relayed reports to the meeting.

Comrade Xiao Quanfu said that conscientiously studying and implementing the 12th Congress documents and the speeches at the congress was a key task for our units.

He said that in order to make a good job of studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the party committees at all levels should intensify their efforts in organizing and leading this work and really give top priority to this work.

Comrade Xiao Quanfu said that in studying the 12th Congress documents, we should closely link the study with the actual conditions and our practice. At present, we should use the spirit of the 12th Party Congress as a motive force to deeply carry out education in communist ideology and the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, to more thoroughly do the work of cracking down on serious anti-socialist and harmful criminal activities in the economic field and in all other fields, to continue to do a good job of structure reform and readjust the organization of our army, to strengthen military training and to better fulfill all tasks in making preparations for war.

Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, relayed the important speeches of the central leading comrades at the 1st plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and spoke of his own impressions of the congress, listing six points.

On the problem related to structure reform and promoting young and middle-aged cadres, Comrade Tan Youlin said that the election of the central leading organs at this congress had fully reflected the Central Party authorities' determination and the desire of the broad masses of the people. After this congress, many old comrades who have made valuable contributions to the revolutionary cause, will gradually retire from leading posts at various levels. A large number of young and middle-aged cadres who are in the prime of life and who are both virtuous and competent will be selected for the leading groups at various

levels, we should act in strict accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the regulations in the new party constitution.

Comrade Tan Youlin said that the general tasks of the party during the new period and the magnificent goal of quadrupling the national industrial and agricultural output value that were put forward at the 12th Party Congress, were not only full of revolutionary spirit, but were also characterized by a scientific attitude. These tasks and goals conform to the laws governing socialist economic construction and will, therefore, surely be fulfilled. We should faithfully follow the new CPC central authorities and strive arduously with one heart and one mind to create an overall new situation in our socialist modernization.

Attending the meeting yesterday were other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units, Wei Youzhu, (Liu Haixin,) Kang Kize (Ge Linzhao,) Aizezuofu Hasifu, Xing Yuanlin, (Ma Sen), (Li Xianfa) and (Zhang Yingni).

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GANSU ZHU YIDE SPEAKS AT MEETING OF PLA UNITS

SK230802 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday morning the Lanzhou PLA units convened a meeting of the units stationed in Lanzhou. Some 4,000 party members and cadres attended the meeting to hear reports relaying the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress made by Xiao Hua, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Lanzhou PLA units [as heard], and Du Yide, secretary of the CPC committee.

Comrade Xiao Hua introduced the grand occasion of the 12th CPC congress and relayed the documents of the congress. He continued: The 12th Party Congress is a milestone in the history of the party. The correct program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and a series of principles and policies set forth at the congress have pointed out the way forward for the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. He urged the broad masses of commanders and fighters to bear firmly in mind the reality of army building in seriously studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the congress for the purpose of the accomplishment of all tasks set forth at the congress. At present, motivated by the guidelines of the congress, we should conduct a thorough education with communist ideology and pay attention to the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization, promote the work to deal blows to criminal activities in the economic field, further carry out the work to reform systems and streamline the staff, strengthen the units' military training and fulfill the tasks for defense preparations. He urged party committees at all levels to conscientiously strengthen leadership and regard the study, publicity and implementation of the guidelines of the congress as a matter of prime importance for the units.

While relaying the report, Comrade Du Yide stressed: in studying and implementing the guidelines of the congress, we should attend to the key points and the core of the guidelines and integrate them with reality. He urged the broad masses of Communist Party members, cadres and revolutionary army men to closely rally round the CPC Central Committee, politically maintain consistency with the CPC Central Committee and make contributions to implementing all the tasks put forward by the congress as quickly as possible.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JINAN PLA UNITS RALLY ON CONGRESS

SK220643 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 20 September, the Jinan PLA units held a rally of cadres of the organs and units stationed in Jinan to relay the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. Attending the rally were 3,600 people, including standing committee members and leading comrades of the CPC committee of the Jinan PLA units; cadres of the Jinan PLA units who have retired or are on convalescence leave; cadres of leading organs of the Jinan PLA units; and leading cadres at and above the regimental level of the units stationed in Jinan.

Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, presided over the rally. Commander Rao Shoukun relayed the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. They described the grand occasion of the congress and the occasion of veterans Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen receiving PLA delegates, expounded on the great historical significance of the congress and discussed in detail the major contents and basic guidelines of the documents of the congress. He said: the documents of the 12th CPC Congress are the most profound and distinct epitome of the guidelines of the congress. They are brilliant documents of great importance in the history of our party.

He urged the broad masses of cadres and soldiers to conscientiously study the documents of the congress and thoroughly understand their guidelines so as to be more firmly convinced of the correctness of the line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session, raise their awareness in implementing the party's line and enhance their political sense of responsibility and honor in working hard for the communist cause.

Commander Rao Shoukun also reported on the procedures in the elections of the Central Committee, the advisory commission and the discipline inspection commission. He pointed out that the procedures in the elections fully embody the will of the delegates and the common desire of the whole party and the people of various nationalities across the country.

Comrade Xiao Wangdong set forth specific requirements for the units' study and implementation of the guidelines of the congress.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NIE FENGZHI PRESIDES OVER NANJING PLA MEETING

OW220320 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On 20 September the CPC committee of the Nanjing PLA units ceremoniously held a meeting at the great hall of the people in Nanjing to relay the 12th National CPC Congress guidelines.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Guo Linxiang, Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, Zhang Xiqin, Deng Yuhua, (Zhou Zheyu), Li Baoqi, (Cheng Chongxiao), Wu Shihong, Duan Huanjing, He Yixiang and Chen Dexian; advisers (Hu Darong), Zhao Yun, Yan Guang, Zhong Guochu, Guo Jinlin and (Wang Wenmo); all comrades attending the enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of the Nanjing PLA units and the theoretical training class of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Nanjing, as well as military academies, totaling more than 3,100 people.

Nie Fengzhi, secretary of the CPC committee of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting.

Guo Linxiang and Du Ping, first secretary and secretary of the CPC committee of the Nanjing PLA units respectively, relayed the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress and the 1st plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They also talked about their impressions after studying the related documents.

Comrade Guo Linxiang said: The 12th National CPC Congress has charted a grand blueprint for China's socialist cause. It encompasses a long-range plan as well as a short-term goal. It contains strategic tasks as well as strategic plans, principles and policies. It has more clearly defined the direction of our advance and has made us more confident.

Comrade Guo Linxiang added: In studying the 12th National CPC Congress documents, we should start with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address which profoundly analyzed the historical background and the tremendous significance of this congress, thoroughly summarized up the historical experience gained by our party over a long period of time and further defined the guiding ideology for socialist modernization. It was concise and meaningful. Using the opening address as our general guiding principle, we will be able to master the basic guidelines of the congress by concentrating on the essentials.

In his discussion regarding study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th National CPC Congress, Guo Linxiang said: The goal of struggle projected in his report is grand and the task is arduous. They can be fulfilled through hard work. We, the army, should center our attention on the general task laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress, resolutely subject ourselves to the overall interest of the state, work hard, build the army through diligence and frugality and enhance the army's combat effectiveness.

Comrade Guo Linxiang also set some requirements for the subordinate army units in studying and implementing the 12th National CPC Congress guidelines. He said: Through the study of the 12th National CPC Congress documents, we should enable all commanders and fighters to firmly believe in the correctness of the party's line, principles and since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee and of the leadership of the party Central Committee so that they will heighten their political sense of responsibility and the sense of honor in struggling for the communist cause.

Then, Comrad Edu Ping relayed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the 1st "Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Committee concerning the party's present plans and next year's work.

When announcing the close of the meeting, Comrade Nie Fengzhi called on commanders and fighters to immediately take action to study the 12th National CPC Congress documents in a conscientious and down-to-earth manner and to whip up an upsurge in studying, popularizing and implementing the 12th National CPC Congress guidelines.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

URUMQI PLA COMMANDER AT MEETING OF ADVANCED

HK280754 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Urumqi PLA units logistics department's first meeting of advanced individuals and units in building socialist spiritual civilization closed today in this city. During the meeting, delegates earnestly studied the documents of the 12th CPC Congress; 151 advanced units and individuals were cited for their distinguished service and were awarded. Three advanced collectives were set up as examples and seven advanced individuals were also set up as pace setters. Delegates to the Urumqi PLA units conference on building spiritual civilization were elected. Zhang Yingwu, director of the logistics department, presided over the closing ceremony. Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, and (Li Xianhua) director of the political department, took part in the conference. Commander Xiao Quanfu delivered a speech and expressed warm congratulations to the meeting on behalf of the Urumqi CPC Committee and leading organs. He said: the construction of socialist spiritual civilization is the important content and fundamental guarantee for building a modern and revolutionary army and strengthening the fighting capacity of the units. The 12th Party Congress has shown a clear goal in building socialist spiritual civilization. We must earnestly study and implement the documents of the congress and launch a movement to bring up more advanced collectives and individuals in PLA units under the guidance of the congress spirit. He added: We must tightly hold the guiding role of communism in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and do a good job in communist ideological education, so that cadres, fighters, staff members and workers and their dependants will all cherish revolutionary ideals and fulfill their tasks, guide their study, work and livelihood with revolutionary ideals and work hard and strive to realize the ultimate goal of communism. Political commissar of the logistics department (Li Zhuaming) addressed the closing ceremony of the meeting. Participants to the meeting put forward their proposals to all commanders, fighters, staff members and workers as well as their dependants.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LANZHOU PLA UNITS HOLD CPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK300444 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] From 20 to 27 September, the CPC committee of the air force of the Lanzhou PLA units held a standing committee meeting to relay and study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and formulate plans for the air force to study and implement the guidelines of the congress. (Wei Zhiming), delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and political commissar of the air force of the Lanzhou PLA units, introduced the grand occasion of the congress and relayed its guidelines. After this, the participants, taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as a general guideline principle, discussed the four issues: 1) the historical role and tasks of the 12th CPC Congress and its great significance, 2) the strategic objective, priorities and steps of China's modernization and its major economic policies, 3) building the socialist spiritual civilization with great efforts and educating the air force with the communist ideas and 4) strengthening party building and upholding and improving party leadership.

The meeting also formulated plans for the air force to thoroughly study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the congress. It held that the following four tasks should be emphasized before the end of this year:

1. Emphasize the study of the cadres at and above the regimental level. Through enlarged CPC committee meetings or short-term training classes, all cadres at and above the regimental level should be trained by the end of November.
2. Conscientiously make arrangements for the publicity of the documents in elements at and below the battalion level. Propaganda teams should be organized immediately so that each grassroots unit will have one propagandist or instructor. Attention should also be paid to the training of these propagandists or instructors. Units scattered in remote areas and dependents of armymen should also be organized to study so that the guidelines of the documents of the congress are known to every family.
3. Successfully conduct education in the new party constitution in pilot units. Each independent organization at and above the regimental level should choose one or two pilot units to acquire experiences so as to make preparations for next year's rotational training of cadres and party consolidation.

4. Strengthen the building of the socialist spiritual civilization under the inspiration of the guidelines of the congress, educate the air force with the communist ideas and publicize on a large scale a number of advanced examples who have ideals, moral character and knowledge and who abide by discipline.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TIANJIN PLA UNITS STUDY CONGRESS GUIDELINES

SK280911 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Certain PLA unit stationed in Tianjin held an enlarged standing committee meeting of cadres at and above regimental level on 18-27 September to conscientiously study and relay the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, to seek unity in thinking and to strengthen their confidence in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general guiding ideology and linking it with practical work, the meeting studied the documents of the 12th Party Congress and discussed five issues in particular on the basis of a comprehensive understanding of the congress guidelines:

1. On the historical great change. Through presenting facts showing the party's success in bringing order out of chaos and the great achievements made since the third plenary session and listing in particular the great change in building a modern and regular army since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's taking charge of the work of the central military commission, the participants fully understood that the historical great change has already achieved.
2. On the economic construction in the new historical period. Through a concrete analysis, the participants realized that the grand goal set forth by the party Central Committee on quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century under the precondition of a continued improvement in economic benefits is an energetic and promising economic program that sets the hearts of the people aflame, resorts to stable measures, has sufficient grounds and is effective in implementation.
3. On the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Through study, all participants further clarified the core, content and tasks and the relationships between the two civilizations and strengthened their belief in communism.
4. On the reorganization of organs of the party Central Committee and the arrangements for the personnel changes in the party's highest leading organs.
5. On military plans and building.

Through a correct understanding of the party's fighting program in the new period, all participants clearly understood the importance in achieving a fundamental improvement in the party's work style and the major measures and enhanced their confidence.

The meeting adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying and resolutely implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and devised plans and made arrangements for relaying and studying documents in the next step.

CSO: 4005/13

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARREST, SENTENCING OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALS ANNOUNCED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Reporter Chen Wenlai [7115 2429 0171] and Ma Wenyuan [7456 2429 0337]: "Provincial Government Organizations Sentence Economic Criminals"]

[Text] On the morning of the 22d, the organizations directly under the provincial government convened a rally to sentence economic criminals. Under the law Zhou Xilin and Guo Yutong were sentenced to jail and Zhang Pei was arrested. Four cadres who had committed economic mistakes were punished according to the party discipline and government regulations.

In dealing blows to serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, the organizations directly under the provincial government exposed many economic crimes and conscientiously carried out investigations and sentencing accordingly. This is the first batch of public sentencings.

Zhou Xilin was formerly a worker of the Canton branch of the provincial foreign trade bureau. He made use of the opportunity of his work to get foreign exchange and resell smuggled goods and gold at a profit (his crimes were reported on page 1 of this paper dated 22 February). The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court tried the case and found him guilty of engaging in speculation and profiteering and sentenced him to 2 years in prison.

Guo Yutong was formerly deputy section chief of the provincial gold company's administrative office. In the 2 years between 1980 and 1981, while being responsible for the construction work of the company's employee housing quarters, he accepted bribes amounting to 2,800 yuan. He also made use of the opportunity of purchasing timber for the carton box factory of the Dacheng Repair Brigade and the Shuangcheng County Construction Engineering Company to embezzle some 1,720 yuan. During the procedure of investigation, he returned all the illicit money. Daowai District People's Court tried the case, found him guilty of corruption and bribery and sentenced him to prison for 2 years and suspended the sentence and placed him on probation for 3 years.

Zhang Pei was formerly deputy secretary general of the provincial counsellor's office and the cultural and historical center. He made use of the opportunity of being responsible for young people's employment and setting up of factories to get cash through buying and selling equipment, and embezzled some 4,400 yuan. Nangang District Procuratorate pronounced on the spot his arrest under the law.

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CSO: 4005/1170

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

SELECTING NEW CADRES--In the course of studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units held that to select thousands of middle-aged and young cadres to realize cooperation between new cadres and old ones and to realize replacement of the old by the new as set forth by the party Central Committee is a pressing task confronting the party, the state and the army, which should be handled resolutely and successfully. Leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units put forward three demands on cooperation between new cadres and old ones and replacement of the old by the new in line with reality. 1. The work of cooperation between old cadres and new cadres and replacement of the old by the new should be done in line with communist ideas instead of individualist ideas. 2. Boldly promote middle-aged and young cadres. After analyzing the current situation of leading bodies at all levels, they called for turning misgivings into confidence in middle-aged and young cadres who, strictly trained at military institutes and through ordinary drills, can master modern military, science and technology and achieve commanding ability. 3. Accurately select new cadres. They held: We should be enthusiastic and strict in selecting new middle-aged and young cadres and never allow the five types of people, as pointed out in Hu Yaobang's report, to sneak into leading bodies. They said that as long as we rely on the masses to conduct examinations at every level, it will not be difficult to tell good cadres from bad ones and the task will be done well. [Excerpts] [SK280524 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Sep 82]

GUANGDONG CONSCRIPTION WORK--Guangdong Province will start this winter conscription work on 1 October. Since the middle of this month, the province and all prefectures, municipalities, counties and districts have held conferences to make arrangements for conscription work. The conscripts in rural areas for this year will be youths whose families have more labor force and who have cultural standards at and above the junior middle school education level. The conscripts in urban areas and cities for this year will be only graduates of senior middle schools this year. The conscripts in minority-nationality areas and culturally underdeveloped places for this year can be youths whose cultural standards are fairly low. The age of male conscripts will be 18 or 19 years old. Graduates of senior middle schools this year who are 17 years old can be conscripted on a voluntary basis. Girls who are 17 or 18 years old and who are graduates of senior middle schools this year can also be conscripted. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82 HK]

WUHAN AIR DEFENSE MEET--The Wuhan Urban Air Defense Conference concluded on the afternoon of 21 September. During the conference, the participants seriously studied the important documents of the 12th Party Congress and unanimously held that they would resolutely respond to the call of the party and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Yan Zheng, political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, and Commander Zhang Caiqian spoke. He said: By means of this theoretical study and exercise, we have enhanced the people's and the soldiers' understanding of the strategic significance of urban air defense warfare, improved the ability of the party, government and military organs to organize and direct urban air defense warfare, and maintained closer ties between the army and government and between the army and the masses. We have gained preliminary experience concerning the operation of relevant organs in charge of urban air defense, the approach of integrating attack and defense and coordinated operations, and how to implement the guiding ideology for people's war. This conference has also provided us with valuable (?experience) in establishing and perfecting our urban air defense system in accordance with the actual conditions. The conference also demanded that Henan and Hubei Provinces further promote civil air defense building. [Excerpts] [HK240541 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82]

JIANGSU MILITARY CADRES' RETIREMENT--A total of 89 cadres at divisional level in the Jiangsu Provincial Military District recently left their posts to take convalescent leave, thus lowering the average age of cadres at divisional level in the military district. Proper arrangements have been made to help them continue their political study and lead a comfortable life. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82 OW]

CONGRESS DOCUMENTS STUDIED--The Fujian Provincial Military District party committee on 20 September began an enlarged meeting to relay and study the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. At the meeting, 12th CPC National Congress delegate and provincial military district Commander Cong Dezi delivered a report and set forth the requirements for studying and implementing the guidelines of the congress. He said: In studying and implementing the congress documents it is necessary to take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as the general guiding thought and to make an intensive study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the new party constitution, the speeches of Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech. At present, it is necessary to gain strength from the congress guidelines, step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization based on communist ideology and better accomplish our work in all fields. Attending the meeting were major leading comrades at and above the regimental and department level as well as retired cadres. They all pledged to conscientiously study, publicize and carry out the congress guidelines, to raise their spirits, to work with one heart and one mind and to strive to build a modern, revolutionized and regular army and to fulfill the party's general task in the new period. [Text] [OW271313 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Sep 82]

XINJIANG PLA COMPANY REWARDED--The CPC committee of the PLA air force recently issued an order to confer an honorable title of "good 10th company striking root in Tianshan" on the 10th company of a certain unit of the radar corps of the

Urumqi PLA air force units. This company has worked hard on high snow-capped mountains all year round. In the conditions of hardship, such as severe cold and lack of oxygen on high mountains, the company party branch has persisted in conducting education on communist ideals for cadres and fighters and the company has accomplished the tasks which the upper levels assigned it. The company has been assessed as an advanced company for 5 consecutive years. In 1981, the company was assessed as an advanced unit in building socialist spiritual civilization and was commended in the circulars of the PLA air force and the Urumqi PLA units. Recently, (Wang Yongcai), commander of this company, attended the air force congress of progressives in building socialist spiritual civilization and introduced his experiences at the congress. On behalf of the CPC committee of the PLA air force, Zhang Tingfa, PLA air force commander, awarded a silk banner to the 10th company. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 24 Sep 82 HK]

YUNNAN TITLE FOR MARTYR--On 3 August, the Yunnan provincial people's government and the provincial military district jointly made a decision on conferring an honorable title of "model cadre of the armed forces who devoted his life to border defense" on martyr (Yang Guangyuan), full-time cadre of the armed forces of (Jingchang) commune, Maguan County, and party member. On 7 May last year, (Yang Guangyuan) sacrificed his life in the course of removing mines. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82 HK]

CSO: 4005/13

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEED TO ENFORCE POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS EMPHASIZED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Baotou Municipality Makes Conscientious Efforts To Implement the Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] As a result of the conscientious implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals by various industrial and mining enterprises, schools and government agencies in Baotou Municipality, a vast number of intellectuals there have become more dedicated than ever to the development of the four modernizations program, and more interested in embarking on the programs of discovery, invention, creation and other work that pushes society forward. During the past 2 years, scientific researchers throughout the city have fulfilled more than 900 scientific research assignments, 150 of which have produced results. Of the 359 essays they have produced, 11 have been selected for participation in the international exchange program, and have since stimulated the interests of the academic world. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Baotou Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government have attached great importance to the work concerning intellectuals, and have shown great concern for their well-being and political future. As of the end of September 1981, they rehabilitated all intellectuals who were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced, fulfilled the reinvestigation and verification of position titles of more than 8,000 intellectuals, and promoted more than 6,600 engineers, technicians, presiding doctors, accountants, and agronomists, in accordance with the requirements for grade promotion, issued by the State Council. During the past 2 years, with their approval, some 1,368 scientists and technicians have proudly joined the Chinese Communist Party, and some 2,660 professionally competent, truly learned, politically and ideologically sound scientists and technicians have been selected to join leading bodies at all levels. At the same time, efforts have been made to help a vast number of intellectuals improve their living conditions and more than 600 couples been reunited.

Recently, conscientious efforts have been made by various units throughout the city to examine the results of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and other work. On the basis of suggestions, Cheng Fengtao [2052 2800 3447], secretary of the Baotou Municipal Party Committee, has taken the initiative to conduct investigations and study, and has held meetings with responsible persons of departments concerned in order to study ways to solve the following practical problems:

First, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, a certain unit in the municipality has failed to admit a single intellectual to the party for various reasons, despite the fact that it employs more intellectuals than any other unit. Among these are comrades whose strong desire to join the party has been consistently ignored despite the fact that they have worked hard and demonstrated love for the party and socialism. Why? Apart from the party organization's failure to come to grips with this task, an important reason is its inability to treat intellectuals with a broad-minded, correct and sound attitude. Also blamed is its habit of continuing to nag some comrades for their shortcomings and continuing "to remind them of their past mistakes." This has discouraged some comrades from making progress in the political field. Cheng Fengtao called this a reflection of the influence of the "leftist" ideology on the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. In this connection, he pointed out: "Since nobody is perfect and no gold is 100 percent pure, it is unfair to expect intellectuals to be perfect." This consensus among party organizations at all levels has cleared the way for the above unit to lift restrictions on admission of intellectuals to the party. Second, a shortcoming that can be corrected through education has prevented an influential senior intellectual, holding a leading position, from becoming a formal Communist Party member following a probation period. In a letter to Cheng Fengtao, this old intellectual expressed his determination to become a Communist Party member. This case captured the great attention of Cheng Fengtao, who later arranged a meeting with this old intellectual, and expressed his concern for his slow progress in the political field. Recently, with the approval of the party committee of his unit, this senior intellectual became a formal party member. Deeply moved by this action, he has expressed determination to place strict demands on himself so that he can become a Communist Party member capable of measuring up to its standards.

Third, an intellectual in a certain unit has become disenchanted with the denunciation of his conclusions on historical issues as incorrect. After reading the material he has submitted, and a discussion with the principal responsible comrade of the party committee of the unit, Cheng Fengtao has gained an insight into the case, and has since instructed the unit and departments concerned to restudy the case and to reexamine his conclusions. In this way, a possible "confrontation" between him and his superiors has been avoided.

Fourth, a special meeting has been held by the municipal party committee to study the problem of housing shortages faced by intellectuals and especially high ranking and middle level scientists and technicians. Despite the tight budget problem facing the local treasury, the committee has decided to appropriate 2 million yuan to finance the building of some dormitories as part of an effort to improve their living conditions. As soon as production develops and revenue rises, it promises to raise funds through various channels to relieve, step by step, intellectuals of these housing shortages.

Fifth, among intellectuals are husbands and wives who face the problem of being united following a long period of separation. With regard to this problem, the municipal party committee and the municipal government have reaffirmed the regulations proclaimed by the Central Committee, and have called on various units to take prompt action to solve this problem in a way that takes into account reality.

Sixth, there are intellectuals, and especially high ranking and middle echelon scientists and technicians, whose daily necessities still need to be taken care of. In response to such needs, the municipal people's government has recently adopted necessary decisions.

The Baotou Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government have taken practical measures to solve problems facing intellectuals despite the limited financial and material resources and limited time. Although what has been done remains far from satisfactory, the authorities concerned have got the job off to a good start, thus encouraging the vast number of intellectuals to work harder than ever to enhance the development of the four modernizations program in that frontier region, and to do so without worry about their daily needs.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

COMMENTARY ON RURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT

Beijing DILI XUEBAO [ACTA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA, JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY] in Chinese
No 2 Vol 37, Jun 82 pp 155-161

[Article by Yao Shimou [1202 1102 6180] and Wu Chucai [0702 2806 2624] of the Nanjing Institute of Geology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences: "A Special Form of Urbanization of the Rural Population in China--A Comment on the Population Who Are Both Workers and Peasants"*]

[Text] Our country's rural population is very large (it takes up 84 percent of the total population), labor productivity in agriculture is low, commodity economy is not very well developed and the level of urbanization is also fairly low. However, due to our continuous progress in the four modernizations, the changes in the system of agricultural production, the development of agriculture, industry, sideline production and trade, the gradual rise in the level of agricultural productivity, we will be faced with the problem of how to reorder the population that will be freed from agriculture; how to build up small cities and towns, how to proceed on the road to urbanization; and we will be faced with a large number of similar problems of a strategic nature, which deserve our study and investigation. This article puts forward some preliminary superficial and shallow views concerning such problems as the special aspect of a "worker as well as peasant" population which has already appeared in the structure of our rural population, its formation and development, its position and functions and its trend and prospects. Although this expose is far from complete, I hope to gain much additional enlightenment in a lively scholarly discussion of this topic.

1. Urbanization of the Rural Population Is an Inevitable Tendency in Social Development

Cities are the product of society's economic development to a certain stage and of deep changes that take place in the social division of labor. As a

* This article is based on a paper prepared for the 1981 Annual Meeting of the American Geological Society. In writing and amending the article, we had the guidance and assistance of Director Zhou Lisan [0719 4539 0005], Comrade She Zhixiang [0152 0037 4382] and some comrades of the Economic Geology Section, to all of whom we express our gratitude.

consequence of rising labor productivity in industry and agriculture, tremendous changes occur in the composition of the urban and rural population, with the rural population continuously moving into the cities (towns) and accelerating developments in the cities (towns) day by day. Some people call this worldwide phenomenon of wholesale movements of rural populations into cities the great mass migration of the 20th century;** this then is the problem of the so-called urbanization of the population. In this article we deal with the urbanization of the population as the change of the rural population into a city (town) population, or the process of the agricultural population turning into a nonagricultural population.¹ Since it involves natural, economic and social factors and rather comprehensively reflects the trend of modernization in a certain country or district, it has attracted the attention and aroused the research interest of many scholars.

Judging from conditions in some economically developed countries of the world, the urbanization of the population is an inevitable tendency in the development of the social productive forces and the inexorable result brought about by the development and industrialization of agriculture. Some scholars therefore believe that urbanization is identical with industrialization,² and that economic development is closely bound up with urbanization. Some people even believe that the proportion of urban to rural population is a major indicator for a country's or a district's degree of prosperity. However, judging from conditions in some economically developing countries, the urbanization of the population is not altogether a result of industrialization, but "brought about by a stagnation in agriculture,"³ that is, by a great disparity between urban and rural areas and a flow of impoverished rural population into the cities; this too is a fact. The urbanization in the capitalist countries therefore shows two evident features: One is that it is a fairly protracted historical process, it does not occur all at once; and the other is, that its point of departure is the separation of towns from the countryside.⁴

Our country also belongs to the developing countries. During the 30-odd years since the establishment of the PRC, we have achieved great progress in various respects, such as in industrial and agricultural production, in the construction in our cities and towns and in arranging employment for our labor force. However, owing to the huge size of our population, the poor foundation that we started out from and the disturbances of "leftist" ideologies at several stages of our development, our economic development was not steady, our industrialization progressed slowly, the level of our agricultural production was rather low, the supply of commodity grain was limited and rather slow progress was made in the development of medium and small cities and towns. The present level of urbanization of our population is therefore still not very high. In 1979 the urban population amounted to only 13.3 percent of the total population, and calculated on the basis of nonagricultural population it still only amounted to 16.2 percent.⁵ This is not only lower than the average for the urban population of the world (about

** Wang Sijun [3768 0843 0971], "The Inevitable Changes in the Composition of the Chinese Urban and Rural Population"

40 percent), but even lower than in some countries of the Third World (for instance India). Of course there are many inaccuracies in these comparative figures due to the differences in statistical specifications and in the standards for differentiating between urban and rural populations. However, it is a fact that apart from our northeastern area, where urbanization is comparatively high (with an urban population of about 30 percent and on a nonagricultural population basis as high as 34 percent), urbanization in our country as a whole is not very high. However, as a consequence of the future development of industry and agriculture, in which the rising level of agricultural production will be especially important, the situation of having 800 million people engaged in food production will certainly change, and the future will see even more of the rural population move into or concentrate in the cities (towns). This is an objective demand of the development of our social productive forces and a historical law independent of man's will.

Our country is a socialist country; it is furthermore a country with a huge population but comparatively weak in economic power. It cannot, therefore, merely imitate or indiscriminately copy experiences and models presented by ways of urbanization in other countries. We must create at each stage concrete forms that meet the particular demands of our national conditions and the development of our productive forces and work out our own way. We believe that apart from implementing the strategic policy of "restricting the size of the big cities, developing in a rational way medium-sized cities and energetically developing small cities (towns)," we must also probe into the problem of forms and ways of population transfers. In the practice of many districts of our country, we see over the most recent years a new type of "both worker and peasant" population sprouting up. This is not only an important way of finding outlets for the surplus rural labor force, but of great effect in promoting the integration of workers and peasants, so that "those engaged in agriculture and those engaged in industry will be one and the same kind and no more two different classes,"⁶ and also of great effect in developing a new type of cities and towns in which the urban and the rural elements are integrated. It appears that this is a special and transitional form of transforming our rural population into a city (town) population, a form that fits the level of our productive forces at present and for a considerable time to come. Apart from this, there is also the form of a direct transfer of rural population into city (town) population (that is, the cities directly recruiting workers from the villages). According to scholars specializing in this area, about 25 million of the rural population have transferred to the cities (towns) in the 30-odd years since liberation, which amounts to 29 percent of the net total increase of population in cities and towns throughout our country, or an annual average of 800,000 people. These transfers were mainly labor force absorbed from the countryside during the period of the First 5-Year Plan, when industrial and agricultural production were comparatively normal. Without the disturbances by "leftist" ideologies, economic development would have progressed in a more stable manner and there would possibly have been more transfers of rural population to the cities (towns). At present, although the proportion of our city (town) population is comparatively small, its absolute figure (a total of 128 million of urban population in 1979) exceeds the total population of Japan. Moreover, the cities themselves now possess more than sufficient labor resources, many

of the citizens are urgently awaiting employment or work assignments and the cities are no longer in a position to absorb rural population to any appreciable amount. For a long time to come it will therefore not be possible nor practical to have a rural population in large numbers transfer directly to the cities. The outlet for the surplus rural population, apart from great efforts at diversification and a greater depth and breadth of agricultural development (that is very important), will mainly have to rely for a solution on an increase of the people in this special category of "both workers and peasants." The appearance of this worker-peasant population has by now already attracted much attention and research interest of many Chinese and non-Chinese, but there are still few systematic studies of it.

2. The Background and Special Features of Our Country's "Both Worker and Peasant" Population

The so-called "both worker and peasant population" that has now appeared in certain rural districts of our country (e.g. Jiangsu) is the general designation for personnel in the enterprises of the communes or brigades who engage in nonagricultural activities. They furthermore show the following peculiarities: Firstly, they are registered residents of the brigade, but work in the factory, thus having a dual character since their registration is that of an agricultural person, but the object of their work is nonagricultural activity, mainly that of working in industry (about 60-70 percent), construction, transportation, trade and service industries (about 30-40 percent). Secondly, during slack farming seasons these men work in industry, during busy farming seasons they work in agriculture or work less in industry, while working more in industry during slack farming seasons. This type of working has a seasonal character. The ratio between industrial and agricultural working time is generally 4 to 1, with more time given to industrial work than to agricultural work, but there are also instances of men working in industry all year around. Thirdly, there are those who live in rural areas, leave for work early in the morning and return in the evening. These are mobile in character. The work places of those who work in industry is generally within the radius of one half to one hour walking distance, with a maximum of about one and a half hours. This type of "both worker and peasant" people is in certain ways different from, but in some ways very similar to the city (town) population. As far as work objective and work times are concerned, since they are mainly engaged in nonagricultural activities, there is no essential difference to city (town) population. However, these people are registered as residents of the rural area, they do not consume the state's commodity grain and most of them do not live in the cities and towns; in these respects they are again different from the city and town population. They are therefore a transitional type of population between rural and urban populations, so that it is not unreasonable if some call them a "quasi-urban population."

The emergence in our country of this "both worker and peasant" population has its deep historical reasons and socioeconomic reasons, and also a certain objective inevitability. Considering first its history, agriculture and handicraft industry had always been closely integrated in our country and joined in one entity. There had always been the tradition of "men work the

fields and women weave cloth." In the proximity of cities and towns there also had been the custom of combining agricultural work with trading. This is the historical basis on which the "both worker and peasant" population came into being and developed. For instance, such traditional handicraft industries as the embroidery at Wuxian in southern Jiangsu, the lace industry of Changru, the native cloth industries of Jiangyin and Shazhou and the brocade industry of Wujiang are all closely linked with agriculture, as these industries were engaged in during slack farming times or by additional available labor force. The planting of the kui [5525] plants in Xinhui County of Guangdong Province is also closely linked with the processing of the kui into products (e.g., palm leaf fans). However, due to the different level of development of the productive forces, there are differences of content and form in such integrations. The historical "men working the fields and women weaving cloth" is mainly an integration of agriculture with handicraft of small-scale production and also with the character of self-sufficiency. The present "both worker and peasant" type of working, apart from traditional integration with handicraft activities, is also additionally linked with modern industry, much advanced in the depth and breadth of production.

Next, it is a product of the development of commune and brigade enterprises which took the road toward comprehensive operations of agriculture, industry, sideline industries and trade, an "attack on broadening and deepening agriculture." Due to the rapid increase in our rural population and the year by year shrinking acreage of arable land, the contradiction between population and food is becoming more conspicuous with each passing day. The large population and limited land has created an eminent problem of ecological equilibrium in our country. The average arable land per person in 1979 was down to 1.55 mu from the 2.68 mu in 1949, a reduction of 1.33 mu since liberation, i.e., a reduction of 44 percent (of course there is still the question of accuracy in the statistics of arable acreage). This is the lowest average per person figure in all of China's history, only about half of what it was in old China, 1/17 of Tang times and 1/27 of Sui times.⁷ There are only 5 mu per each agricultural work force, which makes our country the one with the lowest average arable land per agricultural work force in all the world, and this is a major reason for the low agricultural productivity in our country.⁸ In densely populated areas with little land, for instance in Wuxi County of Jiangsu Province, there is only an average of less than 1 mu of land per head and less than 2 mu per unit of labor force. In the proximity of cities and towns, which in their continuous expansions encroach on arable land, many agricultural production brigades find themselves without land or only a little land (less than 5 fen). Where is the way out of this dilemma? The peasants in southern Jiangsu have tried out various methods.⁹ One was the flow of population into the cities. This was the main expedient prior to liberation, and many people from the Wuxi area moved to Shanghai and Wuxi City to make a living there. After liberation the free movement of the population was rigidly restricted, there were also the restrictions of the administrative system, and this way out was closed. A second method was the expansion of arable acreage. During the "10 years of turmoil" there was at one time a big rush to reclaim land from lakes, or even by filling up rivers and levelling dikes. The result was

a disturbance of the natural ecological equilibrium. A third method was raising the multiple crop index, going in on a large scale for the "double and triple crop maturing system," which is undeniably effective in increasing grain yield. However, due to higher agricultural investment, greater yields frequently did not bring greater income, and moreover the recovery of the soil and soil fertility decreased, which made this also a less than perfect method. The last resort then must be to change the undiversified structure of agriculture, develop the integration of agriculture, industry, sideline production and trade, so as to transform the surplus manpower in the villages to the type of worker-peasant population. We may, therefore, say that this would be a pioneering feat to solve the problem of transferring part of our rural population.

Thirdly, the implementing an economic policy for the rural area results in applying an effective economic lever. For a long period of time, "leftist" ideologies resulted not only in too low prices for agricultural products, especially grain prices, and a too wide price difference between industrial and agricultural products--the tendency of "having grain cheap and hurting the peasants." Normal industrial and sideline production on the farms was criticized as "capitalist tendencies" and restrictions placed on such activities. After the overthrow of the "gang of four," especially from the time of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party implemented a proper economic policy for the rural areas, instituted a system of production responsibility, promoted the comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, sideline and trade activities, encouraged and supported the development of enterprises in the communes and brigades, with the result that commune and brigade enterprises sprang up "like bamboo shoots after spring rain," and flourished, and the worker-peasant population increased rapidly. For instance, in 1979 the total worker-peasant personnel in all the commune and brigade enterprises (undertakings) amounted to almost 30 million persons, taking up about 9.7 percent of the total rural labor force and more or less 3 percent of the total population of the whole country. In Jiangsu Province, where commune and brigade enterprises were comparatively well developed, the figure would be about 15 percent of the rural labor force and in some counties of southern Jiangsu, such as Wuxi and Wuxian Counties, the figure would be above 25 percent.

At present, the population in the small cities and towns is generally composed of three components: nonagricultural, agricultural and worker-peasant population. The worker-peasant population has already become an important sector in the composition of the population in small cities and towns (especially in the commune market towns). According to our survey in Wuxi, Wuxian and Wujin Counties of Jiangsu Province, the proportion of worker-peasant population can reach 25-30 percent of the total in the cities and towns, and even as high as around 40-50 percent. Due to the vast territory of our country, the differences in the levels of economic development and density of population, the development of commune and brigade enterprises has been very uneven and therefore, there is also a great disparity in the proportions of worker-peasant populations. In economically well coordinated areas in east China, north China and south central China, such enterprises have been developed to a fairly high degree and have not been so

well developed in southeast, northwest and northeast China. Analyzed by provinces and regions, those with over 2 million worker-peasants, or where this population accounts for over 4 percent of the total population, are the provinces of Jingsu, Shandong, Hunan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hebei and Hubei, and the three municipalities directly under the central government, namely Beijing, Tianjing and Shanghai. These provinces and municipalities are areas of high populations and limited available land and areas that are economically fairly well developed. Here the increase in worker-peasant population has been promoting the development of the cities and towns in our rural areas and has raised the proportion of our population living in the rural market towns. In essence, the worker-peasant population is the fundamental force in the development of commune and brigade enterprises and a potential factor in the composition of the city and town population.

The factors involved in the relationship between the development of commune and brigade enterprises in the various districts and the size of the worker-peasant population, are very complex, some are subjective and some are objective factors. Objectively, there are factors closely linked with the natural resources, geographical location, conditions of communications (such as whether in the proximity of cities, municipalities or large cities and towns), the scope of the enterprises and their category (whether they are labor intensive enterprises that employ many people), expertise in traditional skill, etc. They are also closely related with the technological level of the agricultural products, the average acreage available to one person, the cropping system, the arrangement of crop rotation, the degree of manpower shortages, etc. Subjectively, these developments are greatly affected by the level of business management, the way production, supply and marketing is being organized, the adjustment of the items produced to the requirements, etc.

3. The Role of the Worker-Peasant Population and Its Prospects

At the present time of readjustment of our national economy, the commune and brigade enterprises experience certain difficulties and encounter new problems, for instance, difficulties in obtaining raw materials and problems in finding markets for their products. The reasons for these are, on the one hand, the readjustment in the structure of industries in the large and medium cities--the large expansion of production of light-duty products which competition has moved from the backward areas of the past to large state-run factories, even the large factories of the national defense industry. Another reason is a certain irrational character displayed in the process of developing commune and brigade enterprises, for instance, having too few products of determinate quality, competing for raw materials with the large industrial enterprises, the inclination to regard agriculture as less important than industrial and sideline production activities, and an inappropriate coordination between the three, the agricultural, industrial and sideline productions. Moreover, commune members engaged in industries are mostly young and those in agriculture mostly old, weak or female. There is also a certain contradiction in the distribution of income to commune members depending on whether they are engaged in industrial or agricultural work, etc. These problems require a strengthening of leadership,

adroit guidance according to circumstances and further adjustments. However, the commune and brigade enterprises and the accompanying emergence of the worker-peasant population, are a new development which has great vitality and good prospects. Its direction is correct, and there must be no wavering because of some new problems and new difficulties that are now being met with, and it would be even less permissible to negate this development altogether. Last October, the Ministry of Agriculture called a National Agricultural Work Conference in Beijing to reaffirm the direction of developing commune and brigade enterprises. At this conference it was pointed out: "Our agriculture will from now on firmly and unshakably go the way of all-round development of agriculture, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and the comprehensive operation of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and trade. The development of commune and brigade enterprise production is the major path for bringing prosperity to the rural areas; it is the important pillar in the consolidation and development of our collective economy and plays an important role in promoting the prosperity of our national economy."¹⁰ This is absolutely correct. In our opinion, we must continue to place emphasis on the commune and brigade enterprises and the worker-peasant population in the transformation of our rural labor force as going the Chinese way of urbanization, a matter of far-reaching significance. Examining its present stage of development and summing up its future tendency and prospects, we can say the following: (1) The increase in the worker-peasant population will be beneficial for the absorption of surplus manpower on the spot in the rural areas and will provide new outlets for work assignments in the rural areas.

Our present population is 1 billion, our peasant population is 800 million and our agricultural workers are 300 million. This is one of our country's great characteristics and also a great problem we are facing. Among the 300 million agricultural workers--apart from around 10 percent employed in commune and brigade enterprises--almost 90 percent are engaged in agriculture (i.e., farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery). Many of our country's densely populated areas with small average acreage per person, such as around Lake Taihu, in the Pearl River delta and in the Chengdu Plain, are already experiencing a manpower surplus. Particularly after instituting the system of production responsibility, the production enthusiasm of the peasants rose very high and great savings could be achieved in agricultural manpower. The surplus in manpower may increase even further as a result of agricultural mechanization (which is the future direction long-term development will take). The question of how to solve the problem of providing an outlet for the surplus agricultural manpower is therefore a major question for study, that is arising in our country's rural areas.

Engels once said: "To avoid having people who are squeezed out from the rural areas (in our country these would be people transferred out from work on agricultural land--the authors) congregating in the cities as unemployed, factories must be built in the rural areas which can absorb them."¹¹ These words by Engels can still be our guidance in solving the problem of transferring some of our rural population. The modernization of agriculture will broaden employment opportunities for the peasants and gradually raise the level of their material and spiritual life. However, we must avoid the

capitalist countries' way of allowing the peasants to become impoverished and drift into the cities to become a reservoir of cheap labor for the cities. But we must not rely on state investments to "build up factories in the rural areas," to find places of employment for peasants or to use large portions of the profits from industry to subsidize agriculture and enrich the rural population. We must depend on the peasants themselves to liberate themselves, to rely on the strength of the collective economy, on going the road of comprehensive operations of farming, industry, sideline production and trade, on increasing the worker-peasant population and solving on the spot the transformation of the rural population. The ratio of rural manpower that has presently moved into the various categories in Wuxi County of Jiangsu Province are: 62 percent into farming, 26 percent into industry and 11 percent into sideline production (i.e., economic diversification). As consequence of further development of commune and brigade enterprises and economic diversification, as well as the increased agricultural mechanization, there will be continuous changes in the structure of employed manpower, there will be more transitions and transfers of labor force to the worker-peasant population, there will be more people in the village-type townships engaged in such tertiary production as processing of agricultural by-products, traditional handicraft industries, the construction industry, transport industry, as well as trade and service industries. This will result in a large number of peasants leaving the land, but not the village, leaving the farms, but not the village family homes, and thus gaining peace and contentment in the places where they live. This is a matter of major significance.

(2) The increase in worker-peasant population will benefit our country's development of a type of small cities and townships with integrated workers and peasants, and integrated urban and rural elements. It will also provide an effective way to control the size of the population in large and medium cities.

"It is not good to have cities grow too large." The inflation of urban populations brings many problems and contradictions and increases the difficulties in solving a great number of problems. This is a common failing of urban development in the various countries of the world. The excessive development of big cities also increases the disparity between town and countryside, because "the big cities not only consume the capital of the rural areas, but also lure away large numbers of educated and technically qualified personnel, thus increasing the difficulties for the rural areas to achieve a fruitful and effective development."¹² It is for these reasons that many other countries also favor controlling the size of big cities and promote building various types of small cities and towns (municipalities). For instance, when America developed its agriculture, it also paid attention to the close integration of this activity with the building up of cities and towns, many of which were to become collecting, distributing and processing centers for agricultural products destined for the primary industries. Furthermore, many small-scale factories, employing 10 up to 100 men, were built in the rural areas along the railways and expressways. These were of two kinds: one type were specialized factories, collaborating with and serving as supplementary stations for the large and medium cities

(as, for instance, the production of spare parts and components for television sets, calculators, washing machines); and another type were factories serving agriculture directly, such as mixed and compound fertilizer plants, machinery repair shops, etc. Many of the workers in these factories had originally been laborers on small farms (the effect of increase in farm sizes and degree of mechanization). While actively supporting agricultural development, Romania simultaneously gives greatest attention to the reasonable distribution of productive forces and of cities and towns. In 1956, 66 percent of its industry was concentrated in the capital and other four districts, but now there are 365 cities and municipalities, among them 269 small towns of less than 30,000 inhabitants. This new type of small city links the agriculture of the surrounding villages with the industry in the cities and thus constitutes centers for the villages in a circumference of 15-20 km. In this way they solve the problem of the outpouring of rural population and at the same time change the aspect of certain backward areas. These measures also raised the level of economic and cultural life in the rural areas and helped eliminate the disparity between town and countryside. Romania also plans to build "agricultural-industrial towns" and in the period from 1975 to 2000 will combine 13,000 villages throughout the country into 2,700 small towns,*** namely into such agricultural-industrial cities. The Soviet Union employed two methods to prevent the influx of peasants into its cities: one being the distribution of private plots to peasants, thereby establishing a firm attachment of the peasants to the land of their villages, and one being the building of "agricultural cities" for the peasants.

With due consideration for the national conditions of our country--not only a large population in general, but a particularly large rural population--our country had to be established on the foundation of a small-scale peasant economy as vast as a boundless ocean and this is the foundation on which to build our four modernizations. We therefore cannot go the capitalist way and allow a large influx of the rural population into the cities, but must implement the policy of "restricting the size of big cities, develop medium-sized cities in a reasonable way and energetically develop small cities (towns)," gradually bring into being "rural residential areas, market towns, small cities and towns (municipalities), medium-sized cities, large cities," thus establishing a linking system of towns, mutually cooperating and mutually contributing to each other's development. The base and focal point of this linking system is the development on a large scale of rural-type market towns and small cities (municipalities). When studying our way to urbanization, one idea is of paramount importance: We must recognize that our future urbanization can follow two systems: one is a system of large, medium and small cities based on modern industry by absorbing a large number of employees and workers of enterprises owned either by the whole people or by cities or towns; the other system would be based on rural market towns, absorbing mainly the worker-peasant population and employees and workers in large and small collective ownership enterprises. The two systems should support each other and operate side by side, to their mutual benefit. In our

*** Ye Shunzan [0673 5293 6363] and others: "Launching a Geographical Study of Rural Residential Areas To Achieve Modernization in Agriculture"

opinion the latter is the more important system, at least for the present and for a certain period of time to come. The rural market towns (in comparatively favorable conditions) can, once they have acquired a certain industrial basis, absorb an even larger number of the worker-peasant population and gradually develop into fairly large-sized towns as economic centers of a certain district (comprising several communes) with an increased effectiveness and greater power of attraction. The development of small towns and the restriction on the size of large cities is a mutually restrictive contradiction. The more the small towns develop, the more their power to attract will increase, the more the number of people moving to the cities will decrease and the growth of the big (medium) cities will be controlled better. In the opposite case, if the size of the big (medium) cities is not controlled, its power to attract will grow and the development of small towns will become more difficult. It is, therefore, our present task to control the size of the big (medium) cities and furthermore make a contribution in support of the development of the small towns.

(3) The increase in the worker-peasant population will benefit the balanced distribution of our population, will provide the objective possibility for the gradual elimination of the disparity between town and countryside and the disparity between workers and peasants.

Lenin once said: "The institutions that are to be of significance as industrial centers are, apart from cities, first the suburbs of cities--they are not always to be counted as one and the same as the cities; they comprise the area into which the big cities are expanding with every passing day--and second the factory villages."¹³ According to the actual conditions in our country, we must gradually achieve as far as possible a balanced distribution of our population over the whole country (comparatively) and a close integration of industrial and agricultural production, and the "factory village" type of small towns that Lenin talks about, are of major significance for our country's rural areas. The rural market towns, whose main substance are to be commune and brigade enterprises and whose main component are the worker-peasant population, are the major special feature of the urbanization of our rural areas and the point of greatest promise and prospect. The small rural towns are attractive to the peasants because, first, their facilities, although inferior to that of the big and medium cities, are superior to those of the villages, and the peasants who will work and live in these towns will initially enjoy some part of urban material civilization. Second, the small towns are favorably located so that the worker-peasant personnel can leave home in the morning and return in the evening, thus reducing the burden on the state and allowing them to care for their families, a boon for the state as well as for the individual workers. Thirdly, equal distribution for those engaged in industry and those engaged in farming, which is beneficial for the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and for unity of town and countryside.¹⁴ This type of town conforms with the new type "which combines the advantages of urban and rural lifestyles and avoids any onesidedness and disadvantages of both," as Engels expressed it.

At present there are over 3,200 cities and towns in our country, in addition to 50,000 market towns. As the consequence of the development of industries (in the case of market towns mostly commune-run industries), trade, service industries and other undertakings, the population of the cities and towns (including the worker-peasant population) will increase with each passing day, the construction of cities and towns increasingly will flourish, and furthermore with the improvement of the economic base of the towns, their facilities and standards (including their cultural level) can then also be raised. All this will play a very important role in our rural modernization. At present our country's worker-peasant personnel amounts to almost 30 million, an average of 600 per commune. In Wuxi County of Jiangsu Province with a fairly well developed system of commune and brigade enterprises, only counting commune-run enterprises, the average is 1,900 persons per commune. This figure would exceed 2,500 if the brigade-run enterprises are added. In Wujin County where commune and brigade enterprises were somewhat less developed, there were about 1,200 persons per commune in the commune-run enterprises, and around 2,000 persons if brigade-run enterprises were added. In the Provinces of Shandong, Liaoning, Guangdong, Sichuan and Zhejiang, where commune and brigade enterprises have been developed fairly rapidly, the average number of persons in the commune and brigade enterprises is more or less 1,000 persons per commune. Up to the year 2000, if each market town would absorb an average of 2,000 to 2,500 worker-peasant workers, the whole country could absorb a manpower of 100-120 million people. At the rate of each unit of manpower providing for an additional 0.8 person, the care and absorption of 180-200 million people could be achieved. In this way not only could all the rural population be taken care of on the spot, an appropriate outlet could be found for a large manpower surplus and the influx of a large number of peasants into the large and medium cities be avoided (if the entire number would flow into the cities, it would be too dreadful to contemplate), but a large number of the rural population would gradually be turned into town population (including worker-peasant population), the advantages of the villages would become advantages of the towns and the lifestyle of the villages would become the lifestyle of the towns.¹⁵ This is precisely as if realizing the prediction by Marx and Engels in their "Communist Manifesto," namely: "Combine agriculture with industry and promote the gradual elimination of the opposition between town and countryside." We can well imagine that on the 9.6 million square km territory of our country there will appear, scattered all over like the stars in the sky, a new type of town with an integration of industry and agriculture and an integration of town and countryside, and that it will moreover become the advanced foundation for the four modernizations in the rural areas of China in reality as well as in name.

FOOTNOTES

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3. Qin Renshan, POPULATION STUDIES, March 1981, p 12.

4. Ding Jingxi, JOURNAL OF THE NANGING UNIVERSITY (Enlarged special issue on population), 1981.
5. Zhang Changxing, "Attach Great Importance to the Construction of Small Towns," JENMIN RIBAO, 20 October 1980.
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7. Yang Xuetong, POPULATION STUDIES, February 1980, p 51.
8. Liu Jing, POPULATION STUDIES, March 1980, p 1.
9. Xue Jinao, PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, January 1981, pp 23-24.
10. "No Change for a Long Time of the Responsibility System; Uphold the Direction of Collectivization," JENMIN RIBAO, 22 October 1981.
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12. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, "Urbanism Past and Present," 1979-1980, No 9, 24.
13. "The Development of Russian Capitalism" in "Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 3, p 517.
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CORRECT TREATMENT OF HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG NATIONALITIES VIEWED

Harbin BEIFANG LUNCONG [COLLECTED ESSAYS OF THE NORTH] in Chinese No 4,
15 Jul 82 pp 77-81

[Article by Sun Zuomin [1327 4373 3046]: "Correctly Treat Some Issues in
Nationality Relations in History--also Consulting with Comrade Xi Jiefan
[1153 0094 0028]"]

[Text] Editor: Beginning with the second issue this year, this
publication successively published several articles on nation-
ality relations in China's history. Exploring the relations
among the nationalities in history has a crucial significance
in revealing the concrete process of the formation of the Chinese
nation and comprehensively recapitulating the creation of China's
history jointly by all the nationalities and in understanding
the brand-new socialist nationality relations in China's reality
in order to enhance national unity. The issue has long attracted
the serious attention of the comrades in the field of history,
and some encouraging results of research have been gained. How-
ever, as the issue is fairly complex, there is the necessity for
further study and discussion.

We feel that, under the guidance of Marxism and in accordance
with the "double hundred" principle, practical and realistic
discussions and academic contentions from different angles are
undoubtedly beneficial.

Ours is a multinational state. Correctly revealing the nationality rela-
tions in history has a crucial realistic, as well as theoretical, signi-
ficance. Therefore, the subject has long received serious attention, and
encouraging progresses have been made in the studies and discussions.
Naturally, it does not mean that a consensus on this complex issue has
been reached in the field of history today. Subsequent to the "theory
that China has been a united multinational state since ancient times,"
Comrade Xi Jiefan recently proposed the theory that "domesticity is the
basic characteristic of nationality relations in China's history."¹ This

writer feels that his view still requires deliberation. In connection with the arguments in the Xi article, I will briefly express my limited understanding for study and exploration.

I. "China Has Been a United Multinational State since Ancient Times"

Since the founding of the nation, there have been mainly two views on the formation of the united multinational state in China: One is "the theory of the gradual development and formation." The formation underwent a fairly long historical course and was finally completed by means of the long economic and cultural interchanges and wars among the nationalities, passing through the stages of union, division and reunion. The other view is "the theory of unity since ancient times." This view rejects the developmental course in history and feels that "China has been a united multinational state since ancient times." The essence is to substitute the history of the Han people for that of the united multinational state, and the history of the dynasties for that of China.² This view, over a long period of time, seems to have become the "final conclusion." Nevertheless, this "final conclusion" has obvious loopholes. Not only it violates the scientific principle of historical development, oversimplifies a complex historical issue and negates the historical course of the formation of the multinational state in China, and not only it confuses the different time concepts of the "past" of history and the "today" of the present, applies "today's" framework to the domain and nationalities of "past" history and denies the vicissitudes in the territorial ranges in China's history and the changes in the division, union, assimilation and fusion of the nationalities, but also transposes the order of historical development and arbitrarily interprets, according to "today's" conditions, the nationalities and states in thousands of years of history as equal and friendly members and brethren of a large family, instead of alien peoples and foreign countries. Naturally it is incorrect. On these issues, I wrote several articles for³ discussion since the early sixties and made fairly detailed analyses, which will not be repeated at length here. At the forum on the history of nationality relations held in Beijing last year, many comrades unanimously expressed their dissents. Accordingly, it was pointed out in the summary statement of the forum: "The theory that 'China has been a united multinational state since ancient times' is not sufficiently accurate. Perhaps in the future we can say that 'the multinational state of China began in the Qin and Han dynasties, laid its foundation, after 2,000 years of changes, in the Qing dynasty, and was finally completed by the time of the People's Republic of China.'" One might call it a tremendous progress in the study of the history of nationality relations as well as an achievement of the academia since the Third Plenary Session in implementing the spirit of seeking the truth from the facts.

Naturally, the right or wrong of academic issues cannot be simply determined by majority or minority. Thus, one cannot say that the final conclusion has been reached on the issue and no further discussion is permitted. Even less should one say that all the proponents of the "since

ancient times theory" have accepted the conclusion and abandoned their former views. On the contrary, the issue should be further discussed, and some comrades have proposed a new theory, viz., "the theory of the emigration of the Central Plains people." According to this theory, "some nationalities formerly inhabiting the Central Plains moved to the borderlands." Therefore, "their ancestors and the ancestors of the inland people were brothers and relatives." While this view avoids the mistakes of confusing the "past" of history and the "today" of the present and "transposing the order of historical development" and has its superiority over the "upstream theory," its foothold remains to be the "since ancient times theory." Following the "theory of the emigration of the Central Plains people," Comrade Xi Jiefan's "theory that domesticity is the basic characteristic of nationality relations in China's history" merits our welcome. However, as what it supports is still the "since ancient times theory," it is just as unconvincing and contradictory.

By "domesticity," the Xi article means that "the relations among the nationalities" in China's history were "different from those among states" and "should and must be regarded as an issue within a state, not among independent states." In other words, it is "to regard the various nationalities within the boundaries of China as members of one state." The article also stresses that "such domesticity should serve as a basic principle in treating the nationality relations in China's history." One must admit that the intention is doubtlessly good, but the author fails to explain why the various nationalities within the boundaries of China in history "should" and "must" be regarded as "an issue within a state" and "members of a state." In addition, he makes a self-negation of the "domesticity" viewpoint from the reverse. To avoid repeating the mistakes, for instance, the Xi article discards the "upstream theory" and withholds endorsement of the "theory of the emigration of the Central Plains people;" instead, it acknowledges "the objective progress of the historical development of the various nationalities" and "the differences in the degree of intimacy and in the chronology of the association between the minority regions and the more developed Central Plains." It also concretely expounds the formation of the multinational state of China: Roughly, "it began with the fusion of the Chinese inhabiting the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and Changjiang during the times of the Shang and West Zhou dynasties and the Warring States with the surrounding nationalities known as 'Yi,' 'Man,' 'Rong' and 'Di.' With the successive inland migration of Xiongnu, Jie, Di, Qiang, Xianbei and Shan-yue during the Qin, Han, and North-South dynasties, the minorities strengthened their economic and cultural interchanges with the Han people, and some of them gradually progressed to fusion. By the time of the Sui and Tang dynasties, a preliminary foundation for a united multinational state was laid. Thereafter, a further progress was made due to the mutual contacts among the Han, Tujue, Huihe, Tufan, Qidan, Dangxiang, Nuzhen and Menggu nationalities, thereby gradually forming and defining the domain of our multinational state."

The facts of history tell us that, for several nationalities to fuse into one, they must live together, or at least near one another. Otherwise, if they live thousands of li apart and have no contact with one another throughout their lives, fusion will be basically out of the question. For several states to join into one, they must unite into one, or at least form a subordinative relationship. Otherwise, if each has its own domain and administration, it will be impossible for them to become one nation. Since the Xi article acknowledges "the differences in the degree of intimacy and in the chronology of the association between minority regions and the more developed Central Plains," then, people will ask, before the minority regions came into contact with the Central Plains tens of thousand li away, on what basis does he "regard the various nationalities as members of one state?" Since the Xi article admits that "our multinational state was gradually formed and defined" after the Sui and Tang dynasties, then, people will ask, before the formation and definition of "the domain of our multinational state," what was the range which was used as the criterion to delineate the domain of "domesticity?" Clearly, if these concrete problems are not clarified, such views as "domesticity is the basic characteristic of nationality relations in China's history" and "domesticity should serve as a basic principle in treating the nationality relations in China's history" are hardly tenable.

We might as well formulate the issue more concretely. Take the relations of the Han dynasty with the Western Region [area west of Yumenguan, including what is now Xinjiang and parts of Central Asia] for instance: Before Emperor Wu, basically nothing, or very little, was known of the region. Subsequently, after Zhang Qian was thrice sent as an emissary to the region, the existence of the "36 states" was discovered. Among them were such states then known as Shule, Guizi, Yanqi, Shaju, Yutian and Loulan which are now within the boundaries of China. In today's Central Asia were such states then known as Dawan, Wusun, Dayueshi, Daxia, Kangju and Anxi. In terms of such states, there was no distinction of domestic or foreign at that time, and it was impossible to make such distinctions. Therefore, regardless of whether the "upstream theory," "emigration theory" or "domesticity theory," they are all unable to uphold the obviously mistaken "since ancient times theory."

II. Issues Involving "Fundamental Differences"

Precisely as stated in the Xi article, in regard to "domesticity," "opposing views on this basic point exist which naturally lead to the emergence of a series of fundamental differences." Since the differences are "fundamental," then, clarifying the right and wrong becomes extremely crucial.

The first is the issue of how to regard the relations between "dynasties" created through the ages in history and "China."

The Xi article disagrees with the view that "the nationalities which fused with the Han people or became included into the domain of the dynasties of the Han people became domestic in nature; otherwise, they

were alien peoples and foreign states." It argues that this view "draws an equal sign between the 'dynasties' created by the Han people centering on the Central Plains and 'China'" and "replaces the history of China with the history of the Han people, and therefore, incorrect." Yet the article gives no clear explanation of the argument.

The view in the Xi article that "'China' is essentially a regional concept, not what we call a state concept" has no basis. Undeniably, the word "China," under certain circumstances, indeed emerges as a "geographical" concept. However, it must not be absolutized; we cannot deny that, under other circumstances, it emerges as what we call a "state concept." Words alone are unprofitable; let us give a few illustrations. In Wufeng 3d year in the reign of Emperor Xuan of Han, when Xiao Wangzhi discussed receiving the tribute of Chief Huhanxie, he said: "Foreign barbarians bow before the emperor and declare their allegiance to China." In Chuyuan 5th year in the reign of Emperor Yuan, when Xiongnu's Chief Zhizhi sent an emissary to pay tribute, Gu Ji submitted a memo to the emperor: "China and the barbarians have an unseverable tie."⁴ In 382 AD, Fu Jian of the Qin dynasty ordered Lu Guang to fight the western barbarians and instructed him: "The western barbarians are not civilized. The way to handle them is to subjugate and then pardon them, demonstrating to them China's might and enlightening them with the laws of the emperor."⁵ In Zhenguan 5th year, Emperor Taizong of Tang, when discussing the way to administer the state, said: "Today China is fortunately peaceful, and the barbarians on all sides declare their allegiance to us."⁶ In Jiayou 8th year in the Song dynasty, opposing the annexation of Liao, Ouyang Xiu advised: "When dealing with the barbarians, China must act in good faith."⁷ In Zhiyuan 2d year in the Yuan dynasty, Xu Shilong said to Hubilijie: "You are the emperor of China, and you must act in the Chinese way."⁸ Obviously, the word "China" appearing above was not a "regional concept," but a "state concept." Similar instances are innumerable.

The Xi article then goes on to say that "the word 'China' actually is identical with the 'fatherland' concept frequently mentioned by us, but different from the word 'dynasty.'" In fact, the word "China" alone also included the word "dynasty" and was "identical with the 'fatherland' concept frequently mentioned by us" under many circumstances. The word "fatherland" usually used by us is a general reference to the long historical stages of our great China, but in each and every given historical period, it is concrete. In the statement that "at the end of the Sui dynasty, many people of China were killed by the Tujue," for instance, the word "China" was obviously a synonym of "Sui." "Hong Fuyuan came from China. The Tang dynasty sent eight scholars to teach in Korea, and Hong was one of them. His progenies enjoyed high positions in Korea."¹⁰ The word "China" was obviously a synonym of "Tang." Thus, the phrase "different from the word 'dynasty'" has no basis.

The Xi article further states: In terms of "China" or "fatherland," "the range should and must include all nationalities within the boundaries of China and the entire area of their activities." On the other hand,

"dynasties changed continuously along with the rise and fall of the ruling groups, and their ranges of control also expanded or contracted along with the prosperity or decline of the different periods. Though sometimes the range of control was roughly the same as the entire China, more often it was not, at times larger, and more often smaller, than the entire domain of China." This passage is even more incomprehensible. First, not only the ranges of control of the "dynasties" "changed and expanded or contracted" with the prosperity or decline of the different periods, but, as "fatherland is a historical concept,"¹¹ even though the range of control was relatively stable, it was not absolutely without variation. In the different periods before and after Emperor Wu of Han established contact with the Western Region, for instance, the understanding of the people of the Han dynasty of the range of their fatherland definitely changed with the actual changes. Absolutizing the relative stability into an immutability is obviously incorrect.

Next is the issue of how to interpret the nature of the wars among the nationalities in China's history and assess the figures involved.

The Xi article disagrees with the view that the wars among the nationalities in history can be interpreted as "aggression and anti-aggression in nature." It maintains that they "should not be interpreted as aggression and anti-aggression, because the interpretation is only applicable to wars between states. We should start from the characteristic of domesticity and interpret them as just and progressive versus unjust and reactionary. By overall examination and analysis of the wars on this basis, we will arrive at an objective and fair assessment." The Xi article then says: "The issue is very clear. Instead of aggression and anti-aggression, interpreting the nature of the wars as unjust and just is the basis and goal of the distinction." However, precisely because these viewpoints are also built on the untenable "basis" of "domesticity," it is likewise impossible to attain the "goal" of "an objective and fair assessment."

As we all know, the basic truth of Marxism points out clearly that "any war is merely a continuation of policy." Therefore, to determine the nature of wars, primarily we "must determine the political substance of each war."¹² Meanwhile, political substance is mainly manifested in oppression and anti-oppression, aggression and anti-aggression. On this basis, Stalin made a clear definition of two types of wars: "(1) Just, nonpredatory and liberating wars: The goal is either to defend the people and resist external aggression and attempt to enslave the people, to liberate the people from the capitalist slavery system, or to liberate the colonies and dependencies from imperialist oppression. (2) Unjust and predatory wars: The goal is to invade or enslave other countries and the people of other countries."¹³ Very clearly, Stalin used "resisting external aggression" and "invading or enslaving other countries" and their "people" as the crucial basis to distinguish just and unjust wars. Contrary to it, arbitrarily discarding "aggression and anti-aggression" as the basis, the Xi article gives the following theory: "Regardless of between which nationalities, wars which were waged for the purpose of

combating and removing national enslavement and national oppression in order to resist slaughtering and the pillage and devastation of the social economy and culture by a foreign state are all just in nature; otherwise, they are unjust in nature." Clearly, the passage is basically a restatement of Stalin's definition. The only difference is that the Xi article deliberately avoids the word "aggression," and even "invasion," and changes them into "slaughtering" and "pillage." Even though the Xi article repeatedly stresses that, in so doing, "there is basically no attempt to obliterate the fact that there is the issue of right and wrong in wars," the facts prove that, objectively, the result of doing so produces precisely such an effect. It not only obliterates the right and wrong of certain wars, but also completely transposes them.

The view against determining the nature of wars according to "aggression and anti-aggression" inevitably leads to deviations in the assessment of the historical figures involved. First of all, while the Xi article disagrees with the view that the repudiation of the "aggression and anti-aggression" criterion inevitably leads to the negation of national heroes and national scums, it actually negates them. When discussing Yue Fei, Wen Tianxiang, Shi Jingtang and Qin Gui, for instance, the article only mentions figures which "should be affirmed" and those which "should be negated," without using the terms "national hero" and "national scum." Naturally it is not an oversight, but a deliberate evasion, because the use of the terms will contradict the view against "aggression and anti-aggression." Secondly, the article denies that the view "actually obliterates the demarcation between the two and objectively produces the effect of negating national heroes and exonerating national scums." It states: "Such criticism is also groundless, because to date, among the comrades discussing the issue, the situation of confusing, or even transposing, the figures which should be affirmed and those which should be negated has not occurred." But in fact, it has objectively produced an effect contrary to the writer's wishes. In regard to the view expressed by some people that, "historically, calling Qin Gui a 'traitor' was 'not very accurate,'" for instance, the writer shows his open support and gives as "reason" that it is "in consideration of preventing people from confusing the relations between Song and Jin dynasties with those of states in general." Isn't the implication of "not very accurate" "incorrect?" There has yet been no open and direct proposal to "rehabilitate Qin Gui." Nevertheless, removing the labels of "traitor" and "national scum" is equivalent to reversing Qin Gui's ironclad criminal verdict. As for the so-called "negated figures," it serves at most to leave an insignificant little "tail."

The foregoing discussion enables us to gain an important enlightenment: To truly make the study of the history of nationality relations serve reality, we must not only rely on good intentions, but must firmly follow the guidance of the basic truths of Marxism, respect the facts and seek the truth from the facts before we can arrive at correct scientific conclusions and reveal the essential distinctions between today's socialist

nationality relations and those of any era in the past. Otherwise, not only will it be difficult to reach the expected goal, but things may go contrary to our wishes, leading to theoretical confusions and practical dangers.

FOOTNOTES

1. "The Issue of Nationality Relations in China's History," BEIFANG LUNCONG, No 2, 1982, hereinafter referred to as "the Xi article"
2. "An Issue in the Teaching of Ancient Chinese History," GUANGMING RIBAO, 5 July 1959. See also "Survey of Sichuan's Academic Symposium on China's Historiography," "Trend of Domestic Historiography," LISHI YANJIU [HISTORICAL STUDY], No 3, 1961; "Historical Characteristics in the Development of China's Nationality Relations" and "On the Issue of Nationality Fusion in History," Lu Zhenyu [0712 2182 5038], "Collection of Essays on History"
3. "Issues Relating to China's Domain and Minorities in Ancient Chinese History," WENHUI BAO, 4 Nov 1961
4. "Xiongnu Comes to Han," "Comprehensive Mirror," Vol 3
5. "Fu Jian Zaiji," Vol 2, "History of Jin," Vol 114
- 6, 9. "Emperor Taizong, History of Tang," "Zizhi Tongjian," Vol 193
7. "My Late Ancestor's Achievement," "Collection of Ouyang Yongshu, Appendix," Vol 5
- 8, 10. "History of Yuan," Vols 120 and 154
- 11, 12. "Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 35, p 238; Vol 23, p 199
13. "Brief Course on the History of the Soviet Communist Party (Bolshevik)," 193 [as published] Moscow Chinese edition, p 208

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MEASURES ON STUDENT RECRUITING, WORK ASSIGNING REPORTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "New Methods of Higher School Recruitment and Work Assignment of Graduates in Shanxi Province"]

[Text] The higher schools of Shanxi adopted some special measures on student recruitment and graduate assignment this year to help the mountain and old areas change their backward cultural and educational conditions.

Shanxi University, Shanxi Teachers' College and Shanxi Medical College, a total of five colleges and universities, will establish special English, physics and medicine classes for the 200 candidates to be recruited from the 5 mountain and old areas. The candidates must make their applications voluntarily and have the determination to settle in the mountain areas and to devote their youth to the development of the culture, education and public health of such areas. When making the application, the candidates must submit comments signed by the county and district of their parents' residence and agree to return to their own counties or districts upon graduation. The measure will enable the number of college students from the mountain and old areas to increase gradually year after year.

In the assignment of the current graduates this year, besides performing properly the work of urging the graduates to proceed to the mountain areas, the provincial departments concerned have decided: There will be no competition with the mountain and old areas for personnel, and no graduate from such areas will be asked to remain in school; those from other areas willing to work in mountain and old areas will be exempted from the restrictions in the plans; graduates assigned to such areas may not utilize the back door to change or modify the assignment. To ensure the fulfillment of these provisions, the student assignment sheet will be in duplicates for joint supervision and thorough implementation by the school and provincial assignment departments.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG REINFORCES HIGHER SCHOOL IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Universities Must Reinforce Ideological-Political Work"]

[Text] Recently we accompanied the higher school inspection group of the provincial people's congress to clarify the conditions of the ideological-political education in some higher schools.

In a previous period, many higher schools reinforced the ideological-political work on the students aimed at existing problems. Some schools launched such activities as "learn to obey discipline and combat corruption," "be a qualified college student," "the civilized and ethical standards of students of teachers' colleges" and "the proper medical ethics of medical students" and held discussions on "the style of college students in the new era" and "carry forward the collectivist spirit," thereby transforming the trend of the schools and the mental outlook of the students. Nevertheless, some schools fail to perform vigorously the ideological education of the students and handle promptly their ideological problems. After entering college, some students, for instance, fail to correctly handle the relations between red and expert, ignore the affairs of the state and have no interest in the study of politics. Others have no clear goal of study or lofty ideals and ambitions. Not firm in specializing, they study agriculture but dislike farming, major in teaching but do not want to become teachers, wish to remain in large cities after graduation and hesitate to proceed to places of hardship. There are also those who are very spoilt and have a very vague concept of labor. These problems deserve serious attention, because they are linked with the major issue of whether we can systematically train intellectuals to serve socialism. For this reason, the higher school inspection group of the provincial people's congress again appeals to the universities to further reinforce ideological-political work and continuously improve the substance and method.

The inspection group suggests that, to create a generation of idealistic, ethical, cultured and disciplined red and expert college students, the

schools must regularly educate them on devotion to the party and socialism, patriotism and the revolutionary tradition, launch discussions on life philosophy, the ideal future and the issue of red and expert, help them establish the correct world outlook and life philosophy, and guide them to consciously resist the influence of the decadent capitalist ideas, clarify the goal of study, take a correct attitude on studying and diligently gain professional knowledge. They must also reinforce the education on communist ethics and quality, democracy and the legal system, and devotion to labor and to the laboring people, intensify and spread the activities to "learn from Lei Feng and create the three good," and train the students to cultivate the new trend of dedication to the fatherland, diligent study, love for labor, interest in the collective, happiness in helping others, honesty and prudence, civilization and courtesy, observance of law and discipline and arduous struggle. They must start from the practical in educating the students and, in accordance with their age characteristics, imply education in vivid and lively activities. The various departments of the schools must coordinate with one another and together perform the students' ideological-political work.

To properly perform the ideological education of college students, a strong political work team is required. The full-time cadres and political assistants in charge of student work in the higher school party committees and party general branches, Communist Youth League organizations and student associations must take an active interest in the students' thinking, study and life, make scheduled surveys of their ideological conditions and regularly hold ideological-political work meetings to summarize and exchange experiences and promptly solve the problems. They must make regular reports to the party committees and the administrations on the students' conditions, demands and suggestions. The political work personnel must regularly study the party's lines, principles and policies, learn education, psychology, ethics and management, continuously enhance their ideological and professional levels, and improve and reinforce the substance of teaching. The course on party history, for instance, may be supplemented with the relevant television programs in order to increase the students' perceptual understanding. The course on philosophy may be taught in connection with natural science in order to intensify their understanding of dialectical materialism. The results of social surveys may be included in the teaching of political economy, thereby enabling them to have a better understanding of the superiority of socialism. In addition, the schools must mobilize the teachers of the professions to participate in the students' ideological-political education, teaching both book learning and people and permeating ideological-political work into teaching activities.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SCHOOLS STRESS IDEOLOGICAL WORK, NEWSPAPER READING

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Zhongyuan Middle School Vigorously Perform Ideological Work on Students Who Failed Preliminary Test for College and Technical Secondary School Entrance"]

[Text] After the preliminary test for college and technical secondary school entrance, Zhongyuan middle school of Panyu county performed thorough and painstaking ideological work on those who had failed.

The school is a key middle school of the county, and its senior middle school graduates made relatively good achievements in the preliminary test, with a large percentage of the students passing the test. After the results were published, the school party branch secretary called a mobilization meeting of those who had failed to conduct an education on planning for the future and turning themselves into useful persons by studying on their own and to encourage them to correctly regard the issue of advanced education and going to work and develop their effect in the four modernization construction. Afterward, the teachers in charge held forums of the unsuccessful students of their own classes to conduct an education aimed at their concrete ideological conditions. Among the unsuccessful students, 11 rural students who had spent money to come to the county seat and study for 2 years in the key middle school felt disgraced, and some of them even wept. After the teachers patiently enlightened them and organized them to review their courses and take make-up examinations, they passed the make-up examinations and received their graduation diplomas. In regard to those who were worried and depressed, the teachers in charged talked with them individually and visited their homes, encouraging them to study on their own and take the test again next year or to go to work. One unsuccessful graduate whose home was in the county seat went into a trance after his failure and refused to eat. After the teacher's patient explanation and the effort of his parents, he got himself together and happily entered society.

Beginning with this semester, the 16th Municipal Middle School set up the system of regular newspaper reading and systematically educated the students on current affairs, policies and the socialist spiritual civilization, thereby improving their ideological awareness and promoting the building of the school trend.

All 40 classes of the school subscribe for GUANGZHOU RIBAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH NEWS]; every student subscribes for the YUWEN YUEBAO [LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE MONTHLY]; every Young Pioneer also takes the GUANGZHOU QINGSHAONIAN BAO [GUANGZHOU YOUNG PEOPLE'S NEWS]. The school schedules 15 minutes before the afternoon classes on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays as news reading time. The teaching guidance office chairman selects in advance the important news of the day and posts them in the "special news reading summary column" for reference by the news readers of the various classes. The teaching guidance office also systematically trains the news readers of the entire school to improve their understanding of the significance of news reading work and teach them the basic knowledge in news reading. Currently, many students have formed the good habit of consciously reading the newspapers and, with the advanced figures reported in the newspapers as the models, actively deploy activities to learn from Lei Feng. After being adjudged an "advanced unit in the civilization and courtesy month of the Guangzhou Area," the school recently won the collective award of the "love fatherland" general knowledge test jointly sponsored by the provincial and municipal education department (bureau), party committees of the Communist Youth League and scientific and technical associations and the GUANGZHOU QINGSHAONIAN BAO.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PARTY MEMBERSHIP FOR TEACHERS URGED

Wuhan HUBEI JIAOYU [HUBEI EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7 & 8, 1 Jul 82 pp 3-4

[Brief commentary: "We Must Pay Attention to Developing Party Members Among Middle and Elementary School Teachers"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party organizations of the education system in various localities in our province have started to pay attention to developing party members among middle and elementary school teachers. At present, there are already 40,000-plus party members among the province's middle and elementary school teachers; they make up about 10 percent of the total. Party branches (or general branches) have been established in all key middle schools above the county level; in some communes cultural and educational general branches have also been established. This has played a very great role in further strengthening the party's leadership in educational work, in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of the teachers, in developing our educational enterprises and raising the quality of our education. But, viewed from the current situation, the number of party members in middle and elementary schools is still rather small; the structure and distribution of such membership are also far from being rational. Among today's party members there are a few who are unqualified; hence this work of developing party members has not been grasped evenly in the various localities. As a result, it is very necessary that we further do a good job in developing party members among our middle and elementary school teachers.

In order to do a good job in this work, we must first of all heighten our perception and make clear the great significance in developing party members among our middle and elementary school teachers. At present, the fundamental task of the people of our country is to concentrate on our effort in socialist modernization. This task can be realized only under the leadership of the party. Every party member must not only have firm confidence and a selfless spirit in dedicating themselves to the cause of communism, but also must endeavor to study and master cultural and scientific knowledge. The Party Central Committee points out clearly that it is impossible to build socialism without culture and without intellectuals. There are more than 500,000 middle and elementary school teachers in our province (including teachers of people-run schools). They are in charge of the glorious task of training and educating several million middle and elementary school students. How good is the quality of this contingent of force is

not only closely related to the quality of our education but it also directly affects the building of our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and concerns the future of our country and the rise and fall of our nation. It is precisely proceeding from this strategic plane that the Party Central Committee points out; pay attention to absorbing party members from the midst of middle and elementary school teachers. Only by conscientiously understanding the spirit of this directive can we be enabled to really liberate ourselves from the influence of the "Leftist" ideology and to jump out from narrow circles and thereby consciously handle well the task of developing party members from middle and elementary school teachers. Party organizations of the educational departments in the Yunyang region profoundly realized that only by closely linking our party building work in middle and elementary schools to the construction of our four modernizations can our purview be broadened and our work be positively and actively grasped. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, they have adhered to party membership criteria and enthusiastically as well as prudently developed a contingent of party members among middle and elementary school teachers; according to the statistics of only the 3 counties of Junxian, Yunxian, and Yunxi, there have been already 326 party members developed, thus adding new blood to our party organizations in the middle and elementary schools.

A very important question in developing party members among middle and elementary school teachers is to discard our prejudice against intellectuals and correctly treat the intellectuals' family background, social connections, and historical question according to the party's policy, with neither the conditions for entry into party membership lowered, nor any harsh trends added. What merits mention here is that we have a contingent of middle-aged core teachers who, while in the early post-liberation days, were still children and have over the years performed well politically but whose requests for party membership, because of their bad family background or because there was this and that kind of problem in their social connections, could for a long time not be realized. In the case of some, the above-stated problems did not exist, but merely because they did some study and were intellectuals, they were branded as "having more devious thinking and hence not to be easily trusted": even after applying more than 10 times and having filled out the application form 6 or 7 times, their requests were still not approved. These teachers have been very troubled. Obviously this problem should attract the attention of party organizations at various levels, and they should correctly solve it. In the case of Changyang County, this problem has indeed been solved rather well. Under the leadership of the county party committee, party organizations of various educational departments rectified their understanding of intellectuals; from the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee onwards, they actively developed party members among middle-aged core teachers; by the end of September 1981, 101 were already developed. When reputable and prestigious teachers of the county entered the party, concerned leading comrades of the county party committee and educational departments all personally attended their swearing-in ceremonies to give speeches, which were also broadcast to the whole county through the county broadcasting station. The teachers joining the party therefore were highly encouraged. There was one teacher and his wife who ever since their youth had hoped to become communists. Twenty years have elapsed and now, while his sideburns are already getting grey and their children have all grown up, with such a longstanding wish finally coming true he feels as if his springtime has been restored. For the sake of the

party's cause, he is determined to dedicate his all selflessly. These teachers who have not yet joined the party are also very encouraged. Some say: "Seeing that these comrades are getting into the party, we feel we ourselves too have some hope. This is better than solving any other problem for us." A teacher who was once erroneously classified as a Rightist took the initiative to walk onto the rostrum at a wearing-in ceremony and declare with tears in his eyes: "This long frozen heart of mine is now revived again." He indicated that he was going to actively create conditions to win entry into the party.

In the case of those active elements among the middle and elementary school teachers who ask to enter the party, conscientiously carrying out the tasks of training them and examining them according to party membership criteria is the basis for handling well the job of organization and development and the key to guaranteeing the quality of party members. With respect to the growth and progress of active elements who request entrance into the party, party organizations of the education system should ardently extend their care. They should organize them to study the basic knowledge about the party and continue to heighten their perception of the party. In some places, study groups for lessons on the party are organized, with relevant responsible comrades of the county and communes going to communes or schools to lecture to the active elements in a planned way; some assign special persons to train and help them; some give special social tasks to them in order to train and examine them in practical work and also set up examination cards and record at fixed intervals the conditions under which they are trained and examined. These approaches are all good. On such a basis, we should map out a plan for development and, against the party membership criteria, develop one as soon as one becomes mature. In thus developing our party members, we should not assign any target and refrain from undertaking any commando type of development in order to assure the quality of our new party members. On this very solemn question we must prevent any unhealthy practice. Each comrade who seeks to enter the party must accept the party's training and examination with a positive attitude and strictly demand of themselves according to party membership criteria. He must seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, consciously foster noble communist qualities and establish his firm confidence in devoting himself to the struggle for communism for the rest of his life; he must consciously uphold and implement the party's line, principles and policies and maintain consistency with the Party Central Committee politically; he must be loyal to the party's educational enterprises, study culture and science as well as their professional knowledge hard, endeavor to do a good job in his teaching, and continue to improve the quality of his teaching; he must adhere to the principle that the interests of the party and the people are higher than everything else, subordinate his individual interests to the party's interests, dauntlessly struggle against unwholesome ideas and deeds detrimental to the party's interests, and earnestly solve the question of entering the party ideologically.

To do a good job in developing party members among middle and elementary school teachers is an important component in party building; we are determined to strengthen our leadership over this work. We shall carry out classified guidance according to different situations, seriously sum up our experiences, solve problems in time once we have discovered them, so that this work can better meet the requirements of the new situation and new task of our modernization.

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CSO: 4005/1187

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FUDAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES FIRST DOCTORATES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday (24th) afternoon, the Academic Degree Evaluation Committee of Fudan University approved an appraisal and decided to confer the doctorate of science on Hong Jiaying [3163 1367 5281], Li Shaokuan [2621 4801 1401], Zhang Yinna [1728 5593 0589] and Tong Yusun [4547 5940 1327], postgraduates in mathematics who recently passed the orals on their theses. They are the first group of doctors of science trained by the university since its founding 77 years ago and the first group graduated under the system of China's Ministry of Education.

The candidates passed their orals on the 12th and 14th of this months. At the oral examinations, the professors of the oral examination committee heard the candidates' reports on their theses and their arguments and evaluated them individually. Though the subjects of their studies were different, each made systematic and rich achievements, full of creativity. Some of the superior achievements have won rather high acclaim from mathematicians at home and abroad. At the oral examinations, their theses were adjudged excellent. The four members of the oral examination committee, by secret ballots, unanimously approved their doctorate.

All four candidates were graduate students entering the school in 1978. With a good foundation before joining the school, they did exceedingly well in school. Their basic theories and professional knowledge are both broad and deep, and they have mastered two or three foreign languages, able to write their doctoral theses in their first foreign language and read foreign publications with fluency. Each of them writing a series of theses, they passed the orals on their master's theses last year. The examination results on their two doctoral subjects were excellent.

Professor Gu Chaohao [6253 6389 6275] was Hong Jiaying's adviser and Professor Xia Daoxing [1115 6670 5887] and Yan Shaozong [1917 4801 1350] the advisers of the remaining three candidates.

The oral examination committee included the following famous professors: Cheng Minde [4453 3046 1795], Jiang Zejian [3068 3419 1017], Tian Fangzeng [3944 2455 1073], Wang Rouhuai [3769 2677 2037], Wang Guangyin [3769 0342 1377], Qi Minyou [7871 3046 0645], Cheng Qixiang [4453 0366 5980], Chen Qingyi [7115 1987 4135], Guo Dajun [6753 1129 6874], Zhang Gongqing [1728 1872 1987], Xu Zhengfan [6079 2398 5400], Ying Zhiyi [2019 0455 1138], Chen Changping [7115 2490 1627], Chen Chuanshang [7115 0278 3864], Xia Daoxing, Yan Shaozong and Li Daqian [2621 1129 3480].

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN FORMS SKILLED WORKERS' TRAINING NETWORK

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] XINHUA PRESS, Chengdu, 20 Jul--XINHUA PRESS reporter Yang Futian [2799 4395 3944] reported that Sichuan province, in the economic readjustment, adopted manifold forms to operate technical schools and train skilled workers and produced good results. By the end of June, the number of technical schools increased from the 53 in 1977 to 320 and student enrollment from 7,900 to almost 60,000, each constituting 10 percent of the national total. The schools, with more than 220 specializations, are scattered in the various economic departments and the 18 prefectures (municipalities and autonomous prefectures) throughout the province.

The reason for the fairly rapid development of Sichuan's technical schools in recent years was because it adopted manifold forms of schools and followed a special policy which gave suitable consideration to the staff and workers' children of the units running the schools, thereby activating the enthusiasm of all sides. Some 80 percent or more of the 300 plus technical schools were started by the enterprises. Many enterprises vigorously tapped their own potentials, overcame the funding difficulties, yielded buildings, space and equipment, assigned staff and workers as teachers, and were able to build and recruit in the same year. Many medium and small enterprises without the capacity to run schools by themselves adopted the method of joint operation or sponsorship by the departments in charge. The enterprises under the Second Bureau of Light Industry in Chongqing city gathered funds, teachers and equipment to start two schools to train skilled workers exclusively for collective ownership enterprises and solved the difficulties of the small enterprises without the capacity to run schools.

After several years of recovery and development, Sichuan's technical schools have formed into a provincewide skilled workers' training network which serves as a crucial means to train skilled workers and is developing its proper role. According to incomplete statistics, more than 100,000 graduates throughout the province have gone to their work posts. After undergoing 2 or 3 years of regular training before employment, they are

much more superior in learning basic professional knowledge and operational skills than the apprentices entering the plants at the same time. The survey sponsored by the Sichuan Provincial Labor Bureau on 469 graduates of the Chongqing 51st technical school found that, after assignment to the plants, these students took only 3 to 6 months of familiarization to do independent work and complete the required man-hour quota. The majority of them has become key producers, with many advanced producers and young shock workers among them, and 46 of them have been promoted to offices and workshops in charge of technical and management work.

Since last year, with the reduction of the popular ownership worker recruitment quota, many technical schools have actively developed on-job training and the training of the young employed. Among the 80 plus technical schools in Chongqing prefecture, 30 have undertaken the task of on-job training. The Chongqing iron and steel corporation ran 27 successive training classes for workers on leave from their regular work and recruited more than 1,000 young worker students. After studying, the young workers increased their professional knowledge, gained the skill to repair routine breakdowns and improved their efficiency. Since last year, the Chengdu city technical school and the Chengdu radio technical school, on behalf of the Municipal Labor Service Corporation, held cooking and radio repair classes for the young unemployed. Upon recommendation of the labor departments, the 200 plus graduates have been basically hired by the various units.

Currently, Sichuan's labor departments of the various levels are focusing on the investigation and reorganization of the technical schools. In line with the needs of the national economic readjustment, many schools have added such special studies as underground mining, afforestation, lumbering, commerce, food and beverage, and electrical repair. The schools running into financial difficulties due to the failure of their sponsoring enterprises to fulfill their tasks are promptly readjusted in their affiliations and taken over by the bureaus in charge. The chemical, machine and building industrial bureaus of Zigong city have each reorganized the schools run by their affiliated enterprises into schools run by the bureaus and jointly funded by the enterprises. The measure has not only solved the financial problem, but the graduates can be assigned anywhere in the systems of the bureaus, thereby further enhancing the effect of the schools.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BANQEN MEETS, TALKS WITH LHASA CADRES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[XINHUA Dispatch from Lhasa, 17 July: "Vice Chairman Banqen Reaffirms to the Lhasa Cadres That the Basic Guarantee of Prosperity and Advancement for Xizang Is To Safeguard the Unification of the Motherland and Strengthen the Unity of all Nationalities"]

[Text] Banqen Erdini Quogyi-Gyancan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress, honorary chairman of Chinese Buddhist Association, emphatically pointed out in a cadres meeting at Lhasa on the 17th that the basic guarantee of Tibetan prosperity and advancement of Tibetan society lies in safeguarding the unification of the motherland, strengthening unity of all nationalities, especially the unity between Han Chinese and Tibetans; these are the premises for success in all the tasks in Tibet.

Vice Chairman Banqen, after arriving in Lhasa, came to understand various work situations in the autonomous region, inspected factories, hospitals, schools and pastoral communes. At the cadres meeting on the 17th, he spoke about the CPC Commission for the Tibetan Autonomous Region which in the past 2 years resolutely followed the directives of the party Central Committee, led by cadres and people of all nationalities in the region in carrying out various policies, accomplished a good amount of work, and brought about exciting changes in Tibet. He said that the Tibetan political and economic situation at present is highly encouraging.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyig Gyancan stressed the significance of safeguarding national unification, strengthening national unity, especially the unity between Han Chinese and Tibetan people. He said that Tibet is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. Tibetan nationality is an important component of a China composed of many nationalities. The future and destiny of Tibet is closely linked with the future and destiny of the motherland. Since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, Tibetan people in the great family of the motherland has fully enjoyed national equality and regional autonomy. It is an important historical turning point of the Tibetan people progressing from decline to prosperity, from backwardness to advancement, from division to unity, from darkness to light. For more than 30 years, under the correct

leadership and loving care of the Chinese Communist Party and people's central government, earth-shaking changes have taken place in Tibet. Dark and backward old Tibet has been transformed into an enlightened, progressive and prosperous new Tibet. In retrospect historically, a bright future, the advancement of nationality and a truly happy future for the Tibetan people are possible only when Tibet is united in the big family of socialist motherland under Chinese Communist Party leadership. Therefore, we must protect national unity as we protect our eyes.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi-Gyancan, discussing the implementation of the CPC policy of religious freedom, pointed out that under this policy, every citizen has the freedom to believe as well as not to believe in religion, has the freedom to choose this or that religion, and within the same religion the freedom to follow this or that sect, the freedom of being a nonbeliever in the past and a believer at present, or a believer in the past and a nonbeliever at present. Believers and nonbelievers must seek their great common ground and tolerate their small differences in order to safeguard national unification, to strengthen national unity, to work for the four modernizations in one mind, to make our motherland rich and strong. This is the basic interest of all the people, the great common ground, which is the foundation of our unity. Believing or not believing in religion is an individual matter which is a small difference.

Vice Chairman Banqen stressed the function of Han Chinese cadres in Tibet. He said, had it not been for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the assistance of Han Chinese cadres, Tibetan people would still be suffering in the hellish feudal serfdom. Han Chinese cadres in Tibet have formed a flesh and blood fraternal bond with the Tibetan people. Their great contribution to the Tibetan revolution and construction will never be forgotten by the Tibetan people. In the future, various work and construction in Tibet must call for the participation of a considerable number of Han Chinese cadres. Tibetan people have always welcomed Han Chinese comrades to work in Tibet. Han Chinese cadres cannot work without Tibetan cadres, Tibetan cadres cannot work without Han Chinese cadres, a fact that has been repeatedly proven by innumerable events for more than 30 years. In the future Tibetan and Han Chinese cadres will support each other, respect each other and help each other, understand and empathize with each other to twine into a sturdy rope of thought and action in order to unleash greater strength.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi-Gyancan said that in Tibetan revolution and construction, the People's Liberation Army has made immortal contributions. He hoped that units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet will continue the excellent tradition of safeguarding the frontier, building a united, prosperous and civilized new Tibet, and making a greater contribution in this historically significant enterprise.

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CSO: 4005/1130

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN CPC COMMITTEE URGES STRENGTHENING INTELLECTUAL WORK

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "The Scientific and Educational Department of Provincial Party Committee Recently Held Work Conference on Intellectuals, Proposed Six Measures Further To Strengthen Intellectual Work"]

[Text] The Scientific and Educational Department of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee recently held an intellectual work conference of major responsible personnel from provincial level scientific and educational units and proposed six measures further to strengthen intellectual work and enable them to function effectively in the four modernizations.

Responsible comrades of various units having summed up and exchanged experiences, proposed: first, to further raise consciousness and strengthen leadership. Special personnel must be appointed in each unit to be in charge of this task. Problems need to be solved must be categorized, analyzed item by item, grasped and solved. Second, to emphasize strengthening work on intellectuals, implementing policy on intellectuals, through strengthening political ideology, communist ideals and moral education, and then through raising the ideological consciousness of intellectuals so that they will hold onto high ideals and morality, abide by discipline and insist on four basic principles. Third, to strengthen educational work among adult and young intellectuals. Adult intellectuals have been the backbone strength of the scientific and educational front. They must carry forward what goes before and prepare for what is to come. The emphasis of the future work must be placed on them. It is necessary to pay attention to selecting distinguished adult and young intellectuals for the leadership rank, make adult cadres vanguards of learning, and aim at cultivating the and raising the level of young intellectuals so as to improve gradually the temporary shortage situation which prevails today. Fourth, to continue grappling with a few lingering problems left from implementing political decisions and aim at settling them this year. Five, to make full use of scientific and technological personnel. Six, on the basis of one's unit, improve working and living conditions of scientific and technological personnel. Every unit, through hard work, must solve practical problems which can be solved within itself; if the problem cannot be solved immediately, it must be clearly explained and done well.

Deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, Gao Zhiguo [7559 3112 0948] attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LANZHOU UNITS ARRANGE SETTLEMENT OF RETIRED VETERAN CADRES

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Unchanged Political Treatment, Better Living Conditions: Army Units in Lanzhou Succeed in the Settlement of Separated and Retired Veteran Cadres"]

[Text] Army units in Lanzhou seriously carry out directions of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the Central Committee to arrange the settlement of separated and retired veteran cadres.

Leading cadres in army units frequently engage in in-depth investigations, uncover problems and work out timely solutions. Not long ago, deputy political commissioner of army units in Lanzhou, Duan Siyin [3008 1835 5391] again led a task force to inspect 20 cadres retirement homes. Grasping the existing problems, they made planning adjustment for seven retirement homes and worked out a rational solution for the remainder of the repair and building fund for six retirement homes. Leading cadres of the units leading organizations put the settlement of retired veteran cadres on the agenda when they inspect army units. Director of the Political Department, Yu Honde [0060 0624 1795] inspecting army unit 84701, held special meetings with retired cadres, listening to old comrades' opinions and making them respond to requests and expectations.

Various units of the Lanzhou units seriously carry out the spirit of directives made by the party Central Committee toward veteran cadres that "[their] basic political treatment remain unchanged, living condition even slightly improved," and pay special attention to the material well-being of separated and retired veteran cadres. In a group of newly built retirement homes where veteran cadres were gradually settled, problems arose from a shortage of vehicles. A leading organ of the army unit appropriated 16 vehicles for 14 newly built retirement homes. Some old cadres were relocated, problems arose when their family members could not move easily. The political department issued a notice, urging units to take positive action and to render as much help as possible. In order to increase the quality of veteran medical care, cadres of the health department held paramedic training classes. Some retirement homes also asked local comrades to organize calisthenic classes.

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BRIEFS

RURAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM--Some rural areas in China have introduced the retirement system for commune members. According to recent statistics of 11 provinces and municipalities, more than 426,000 old people of 3,457 production brigades are enjoying old age pensions. In accordance with the provision that "the qualified basic accounting units may introduce the old age pension system" in the "Rural People's Commune Work Regulation (Trial Draft)," male commune members upon reaching age 65 and female upon reaching age 60 who have participated in collective productive labor for 10 or more years may enjoy old age pensions. Generally, a retiree receives 10 to 15 yuan per month, and sometimes 20 yuan or more. The old age fund is contributed proportionately by the production brigades and teams according to their economic conditions and paid out of their enterprise profit and public welfare fund. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 1] 6080

MINORITY STUDIES IN NINGXIA--The Ningxia Hui Study Society and the Ningxia Islamic Study Society were established in Yinchuan on 18 July simultaneously. A relatively large population among China's minorities, the Hui nationality is fairly concentrated in Ningxia. Islamism is one of the three great religions in the world, and 10 minorities in China are its adherents, with the greatest number among the Hui people. The two study societies will intensify the study of the history and current conditions of the Hui people and Islamism, the culture and customs of the Hui people and their relations with their brother nationalities, and the relations between the Hui people and Islamism, in order to make positive contributions to the development of the socialist nationality relations, the correct handling of the religious issue and the promotion of the four modernization construction. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 1] 6080

CSO: 4005/1132

GAO YANG NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF HEBEI PARTY COMMITTEE

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 11

[Article by Yang Jia [2799 0857]: "Gao Yang [7559 2254] Assumes Post of First Secretary of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee--A Cadre of the 9 December Movement Over the Age of 60"]

[Text] Cadres of the Chinese communists' "9 December" movement [student movement in 1935 to end concessions to Japan] are extremely important in political circles. Recently, yet another "9 December" cadre has been given great responsibility--Gao Yang has taken over the position of first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee from Jin Ming [6855 2429], who is over 70.

At present, a first secretary of a Chinese communist provincial party committee has a higher position and greater power than the average minister. Talented first secretaries are generally promoted to the State Council as cadres at the vice-premier level, as were Wang Renzhong [3769 0117 6850], Wan Li [5502 6849], Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122] and Zhang Jinfu [1728 0513 1133], while the average minister is transferred to a province, not necessarily as first secretary.

Served the Party in Dongbei for a Long Time

Gao Yang is much younger than Jin Ming--just over 60 this year. In 1935, when the Chinese communists launched the "9 December" movement, he was a student, along with Guo Feng [6753 1496] and Gan Zhongdou [3927 6850 2435], at the Zhongshan Middle School in Dongbei and participated in the "9 December" activities, later becoming a cadre on the Minxian team; these men are from 2 to 6 years younger than the activists who took part in the "9 December" movement: Yao Yilin [1202 0181 2651], Huang Hua [7806 5478], Kang Shi'en [1660 0013 1869] (vice-premier level), Jiang Nanxiang [5592 0589 5046], Zheng Tianxiang [6774 1131 5046] and Zhu Minzhi [2612 3046 0037] (ministerial level).

Later both Gao Yang and Guo Feng worked in Dongbei. Guo Feng, in recent years, has been the first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee. In the fifties, Gao Yang was chairman of Liaoning Province, director of the Organizational Department of the Dongbei Bureau and secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee.

Entered the State Council as Director of Chemical Industry

Gao Yang has a lot of party and political work experience. In addition to his work in Dongbei on local party committees, he has also held the position of minister of chemical industry on the State Council. Having fallen from power during the early years of the Cultural Revolution, he spent many years incarcerated in a cowshed. Several years ago, he reappeared in the position of provincial party committee secretary in Jilin Province, working as an assistant to Wang Enmao [3769 1869 5399]. Later, he was brought into the State Council to succeed Sun Jingzhi [1327 2417 0037] as minister of chemical industry.

Jin Ming and Hua Guofeng Worked Together for a Time

Jin Ming, who was formerly the first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee, was secretary of the Chinese Communist South-Central Bureau before the Cultural Revolution, and he fell from power during the early years of the Cultural Revolution. He was recently removed from office, perhaps because of his advanced age and perhaps because he had cooperated with Hua Guofeng [5478 0948 6912] for a period. During the fifties, Jin Ming was a Hunan provincial party secretary and he once promoted Hua Guofeng; he reappeared after 1977 and served as secretary general in the State Council, becoming an aide of Hua Guofeng. This was clearly arranged by Hua, and Jin Ming seems to have had a cooperative relationship with Hua for a period of time.

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CSO: 4005/1095

CULTURAL REVOLUTION REMNANTS REPORTED ACTIVE IN HEBEI

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 11

[Article by Yang Jia [2799 0857]: "Cultural Revolution Upstarts Seizing Power in Hebei--Secretly Making Connections, Winning Support, Banding Together and Distributing Leaflets"]

[Text] I am afraid that the situation on the mainland will be somewhat chaotic after Deng Xiaoping dies; it is possible that in many areas conditions will arise in which those who benefited from the Cultural Revolution retaliate and seize power. The groups that benefited from the Cultural Revolution have still not been eliminated, and this is undoubtedly an important factor in Chinese Communist political instability.

Cultural Revolution Upstarts Wield Power in Secret Gangs

Recent incident in Hebei in which Cultural Revolution upstarts were discovered to have seized power indicates that groups that benefited from the Cultural Revolution are still quite active politically.

This political incident is one reason that Jin Ming [6855 2429] was removed from his position as first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee. Gao Yang [7559 2254], who has replaced Jin Ming, is now devoting his efforts to rectification work.

In the past, Hebei was an important base of support for the Jiang Qing clique. Liu Zhihou [0491 1311 0624] had sought refuge with Jiang Qing, promoted an ultra-leftist line and reinstated a large number of Cultural Revolution upstarts. After Liu Zhihou fell from power, a number of officials in favor during the "Cultural Revolution" remained among the cadres in every administrative area, county and commune in Hebei Province; because of common interests, they formed powerful secret gangs.

According to reports in RENMIN RIBAO, during the reorganization of the county party committee in Feixiang County, Hebei, this year, the deputy county magistrate, Lu Guotai [6424 0948 1132], who was in favor during the Cultural Revolution, and another lackey conspired to seize power. RENMIN RIBAO reported that

they had "secretly made connections, won support and banded together, distributed leaflets, put up big character posters, mixed up black and white and confused the minds of the people; they encouraged narrow notions of regionalism and utilized clan and ethnic sentiments in carrying out their activities.

Entertaining and Giving Gifts in an effort To Win Over Cadres With Real Power

The power play in Feixiang County, Hebei, was not an isolated incident. In numerous provinces, administrative areas and counties, officials in favor during the "Cultural Revolution" are still doing very well, acting as officials and holding some power. Some are pretending to support Deng Xiaoping's policies enunciated at the "Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee" while waiting for the opportunity to overturn things and seize greater power.

The fact that the officials who were in favor during the "Cultural Revolution" are still able to carry on widespread activities is related to the general corruption of cadres. Cultural Revolution upstarts everywhere are entertaining and giving gifts, providing inducements and winning hearts to avoid having old accounts dug up. Cadres that receive gifts and obtain other benefits don't concern themselves with past matters.

There are a lot of people with a lot of power who benefited from the Cultural Revolution, and most of them have already expressed support for Deng Xiaoping and have actually carried out some of his policies. But they are merely seeking political survival. Once Deng Xiaoping dies and centralized power weakens, they quite possibly will change roles again and return to the policies of the Cultural Revolution.

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END